INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 279- BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
17 Nov.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
15 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
8 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
6 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov. 2 p.m.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec. 1929	Domala ..	8,441
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atsuta Maru ..	8600	....	@14Nov.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	9 Jan.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 Dec.	30Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*30th Nov.	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
15th Nov	Ellora ..	Mombasa only
16th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
17th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
21st „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bushreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th Nov.	18th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd „
Shinnob Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinsei Maru ..	30th „	13th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straight forward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations

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Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
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FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21078.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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Tel. No. 22997.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

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Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
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DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

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Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Register No.....

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Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R1278

BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar.

L 31354.

EDUCATIONAL.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Botany in the grade Rs 200—25—500. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th of November, 1928.

H. C. BANERJI,
Secretary, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science.

31300

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College to be opened at Patna in July, 1929. Pay Rs. 250—20—550—20—750 with a scale of Rs. 300—25—350—20—750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident fund. No pension.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. or Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

The selected candidate may be required to take a course at a selected veterinary college. Applications will be received up to 23rd December, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna,
The 8th November, 1928.

31355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1928.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 21st day of November, 1928, to the 4th day of December, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.

Bombay, 7th November, 1928.

31357

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying motor cars on the occasion of the Wedding of Prince Pratapsinh-Rao Gaekwar. They must reach the undersigned upto 2 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1928.

2. Tender forms with conditions will be supplied by the Garage Kamdar, Baroda, on payment of Rs. 2 each, during Office hours. No copy will be sent by V. P. P.

3. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000 should be deposited with the Garage Kamdar and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

4. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO GAEKWAR,
President.
Marriage Committee.

Khangi Office, Baroda,
25th October, 1928

31310

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Electric Cables and Wires, for the period ending 31st March, 1929.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on 22nd November, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Electric Cables and Wires.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

31356

COOK — EASY
Fully illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
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Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of the minor Hirachand Hirji Khetsey and pursuant to the High Court order dated 4th April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Chinch Bunder Road admeasuring about 433.84 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1213, 1213, New Nos. 6946, 6947, Old Survey Nos. 91, 91, New Survey Nos. 2684, 2685, Cadastral Survey No. 1715, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1105 Street No. 81-83 and bounded on the North by the property of Jadhavji Kanji, on the South by the property of Thaker Narandas Kanji, on the East by the Railway lines of G.I.P. Railway Co., and on the West by the Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Guardian or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASHING BAR SOAPS AND SOFT SOAPS OF DR. KAMAT'S SOAP FACTORY, AT PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1976 of 1928 (Shantaram vs. Shamrao), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above factory at Goolanji Hill Road, Parel, near the Wagheshwari Temple:—

About 107 cases Bar Soaps and a few casks of Soft Soaps made by Dr. Kamat, Ph.D. (Berlin).

BENNETT & CO.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
That Acts At Once
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

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BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
"OH KAY"
The enormously successful musical comedy.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORY.
EAST LYNNE
featuring
ALMA RUBENS
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Adapted from the most talked of Novel in the world by Mrs. HENRY WOOD and featuring a great cast.

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMMES AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
THURSDAY 15th at 6.30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
FIGHTING BLADE
Featuring
RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

Commenced from SATURDAY
KRISHNA'S CO.'S 3rd Anniversary Production
NILAM - MANEK
Adapted from the well-known novel of the same name Written by Mr. DELWADAKAR. Scenerio Directed by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD. Photographed by Mr. GORDHAN BHAI. PATEL
A story with real social touches and punches which Attract and appeal the heart. Beautiful Locations—Fine Photography and delightful Direction will please you and your Friends and Family.
Chief Stars Miss GULAB, Miss RAMPYARI, Mr. KESAVLAL, Mr. GANGARAM.
Also Beautiful work of Miss ASHABI A girl of 5 years of Age.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
Please Note—We request all Ladies to see this picture not only once but twice. This week free and complimentary Passes will not be allowed.

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(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
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A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U.S.A.

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-l. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU FREE Your future will it be happy? prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love - marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth (stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give) an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately, for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH folio 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne, If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 3 annas.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder
Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.
And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.
For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000
" Subscribed " 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up " 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS " 1,15,36,676
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

STARTLING GERMAN INVENTION
Oldage, Sexual weakness and impotency permanantly conquered. Absolute cure guaranteed. Youth restored. Gland treatment at last introduced in India. Kaiser again young and married. Government, eminent doctors and world certified Viriline for men. Small Rs. 5/- large Rs. 12/- Fertiline for women same price. Use and wonder. Also AGENTS WANTED.
UNIVERSAL BUSINESS CORPORATION, DELHI—Shahdara.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

SCATTERED SELLING CAUSES SLIGHT DECLINE—MOST OF THE FALL RECOVERED ON TRADE BUYING—DECREASING HEDGE SELLING—SOME PROFIT-TAKING FUTURES 8 TO 11 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 13.

Scattered selling orders, partly hedging and partly liquidation caused a small decline and at 10-9 a.m. January was quoted 19-39, the lowest level for the day. At this level there was steady buying by trade accounts and prices easily recovered the decline and made a further progress. There was only small hedge selling and at 12-34 p.m. January recorded a rise of 22 points from the lowest level reached soon after the opening. During the afternoon the market ruled somewhat quiet with little profit-taking which resulted in a relapse of some 7 points. The close was quiet but steady at a net rise of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 19.75 c

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 16 points to 18.82 c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

10th November January Highest 19.34 (11-59 a.m.), Lowest 19.10, (opening).

12th November January Highest 19.56 (10-42 a.m.), Lowest 19.45 (10-06 a.m.).

13th November January Highest 19.61 (12-34 p.m.), Lowest 19.39 (10-09 a.m.).

13th November December Highest 19.65 plus .15, Lowest 19.44 —.06.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated the 13th instant:—

Trade is buying on decline. Decreasing hedge selling.

Reuter, dated the 13th instant: "Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying, influenced by Spinners reported buying more freely and also by favourable conditions in dry goods trade."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 13-11-28	4716000	4634000
„ Yesterday do.	82000	76000
Exports to date do.	2839000	2663000
Stock at Ports 9-11-28	2161000	2492000
„ Interior Towns do	1051000	1259000
„ Liverpool 9-11-28	614000	910000
Visible Supply 9-11-28	4955000	5831000
Quantity in Sight do	6814000	7206000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 13.

December	19.58 plus .08
January	19.54 plus .11
March	19.52 plus .11
May	19.42 plus .11
July	19.27 plus .11
Middling Spot	19.75 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 13.

January	18.97 plus .15
March	18.97 plus .18
Middling Spot	18.82 plus .16

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 13.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	19.52
March	19.50
May	19.39
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	19.54
March	19.53
May	19.42
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	18.96
March	18.95
May	18.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	82,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

November	17.31—.06
December	17.57—.06
January	17.67—.06
February	17.67—.06
March	17.88—.06
April	17.88—.06
May	18.06—.06
June	18.06—.06
July	18-29—.06
August	18.29—.06
September	18.29—.06
October	18.34—.06
November	18.30—.05
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.05—.10

LIVERPOOL

VERY STEADY MARKET—BETTER MANCHESTER REPORT—FUTURES 3 POINTS HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened 4 points lower, but ruled very steady on absence of sellers. Prices recovered 1 to 2 points during the early part of the session, but again declined on easier New York opening cables. However better Manchester reports improved prices and the market closed at a rise of 3 points for near months, but distant deliveries lost 1 point. Sales amounted to 6,000 bales and Middling American spot prices closed 4 points higher at 10.54d. per lb.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at 10.16 for January and May options. Egyptians were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Sakellaridis F. G. F. spot prices declined 10 points to 18.05d. per lb. Sales of East Indian cotton were 500 bales and spot prices were raised by 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

12th instant:—Statistically market sound and looks as if prices must work eventually considerably higher, but supply large enough prevent spinners being stampeded into buying freely ahead while offerings through hedges are ample. Position not attractive enough meantime to attract large outside bull movement. While bullish in long run would continue advising policy only buying weak spots and taking moderate profits. Do not expect wide fluctuations.

13th instant:—Increasing American consumption may attract outside speculation and as hedge selling decreasing make it possible miss market by delaying purchase. Would therefore recommend commence purchase averaging scale down consider very little risk.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

12th November:—Selling pressure lessening. Market improved on Garside estimate U. S. A. Mills October consumption 615,000 bales. Good tone.

13th November:—(1) Scattered buying. Very few sellers.

(2) Market improved on good trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Thomas Smiht & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Dated 12th Inst:—"Garside estimates consumption or October 615,000 Bales Bullish."

Dated 13th Inst:—Better Manchester reports; active calling."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., dated the 12th instant "American consumption increasing." Dated the 13th instant: "Manchester reports better business."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Opening	Closing.
November		10.17 plus .03
December		10.18 plus .02
January	10.11	10.15 plus .03
February		10.14 plus .02
March	10.11	10.14 plus .02
April		10.13 plus .01
May	10.10	10.13 plus .01
June		10.07 plus .01
July	10.05	10.07 plus .01
August		9.98 plus .01
September		9.90 —.01
October	9.81	9.82 plus .01
November		9.77 plus .01
Middling Spot		10.54 plus .04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculative	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 13.

Scinde Fully Good	7.20 plus .05
Scinde Fine	7.45 plus .05
Scinde Superfine	7.70 plus .05
Bengal Good	6.95 plus .05
Bengal Fully Good	7.20 plus .05
Bengal Fine	7.45 plus .05
Oomra Good	7.40 plus .05
Oomra Fully Good	7.70 plus .05
Oomra Fine	8.00 plus .05
Broach Fully Good	8.70 plus .05
Broach Fine	8.95 plus .05
Broach Superfine	9.20 plus .05

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 0/8-7/8.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The local market opened at Rs. 356 for Broach A.-M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 355-8 prices steadily advanced to Rs. 358 on firm buying by local operators and commission firms on reports of rains in Berar. At this level prices ruled quiet, but again improved to Rs. 358-6 on firm Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 357-8.
Oomra D.-J. 321-8.
Bengal D.-J. 290-8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The forward market ruled firm and there was absence of sellers. The weather has taken an unfavourable turn and rains are feared, damaging quality of cotton, particularly in Berar and Khandesh. Broach Apl|May opened at Rs. 358|4 and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl|May	358	12	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	322	8	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	291	0	0

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 13.

Bozário Santa Fe, per 63lb. Cargoes: November Sshipment sellers 43/9.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes: Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers 43/6.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: December shipment Glasgow paid 47/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi:—No offerings.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35 7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07 7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.07
T.T. Milan on London	92.54
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.12
T.T. London on Prague	163.65

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 13.

Cottonseed Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £19-7-6.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 13.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18-17-6.
Linseed. La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Nov./Dec shipment Hull sellers £16-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
December delivery paid 28/6.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery paid 28/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 13.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	1
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	53
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	89-1/4
Conversion Loan	77-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	54
Nation Stock 3 per cent.	
Sterling Loan	61-1/8
Indian Stock 3 per cent.	
Sterling Loan	71-1/4
Consuls	55-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	91-5/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 13.

Java Sugar Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/8 3/4
C and F Karachi:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Linseed May	10	10	6
Wheat Jan.	8	7	6
Wheat May	8	0	0

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

SILVER.

London Ready	26	11	0
London Forward	26	12	0
American Cent	58	5	0
China Opening	2	7	12
China Closing	2	7	12
Ready	60	5	0

	Op.	H.	Lo.	6 p.m.
Kartik	60|5	60|6	60|4	60|5
Tejimundi	0|8|-			
Mangsor	60|7	60|8	60|6	60|7
Tejimundi	1|-			

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India and China bought. America offered after fixing. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Ready	21	5	9
Kartik	21	5	6
Mangsor	2-	5	6
National City	21	8	3
N. Manordas	21	7	9
N. Motitai	21	5	9

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The Market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Howara Rs. 8|5-1|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October Rs. 8|5-1|2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Nov|Dec Rs. 8|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|7 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bengal D./J. 290.
Broach A./M. 358.
Oomra D./J. 322.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

200	Volkart Bros.	Khurja 309
200	H. Nenshi & Co.	Shegaon 302-1/2
100	Forbes & Co.	Bengal 252
200	A. Damodar & Co.	Shegaon 301
200	Currimbhai Mill	Khamgaon 311

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

BIG REDUCTION

(From Our Special Correspondent:)

Liverpool, Nov. 14.

The Canadian Agricultural Bureau estimate wheat crop 500 millions 613 thousand. against last figure of 550. It seems too big a reduction.

200	Colaba Land Mill	Khamgaon 301
200	K. Devchand & Co.	Kapasin 270
100	Phoenix Mill	Dhumabad 285
100	Bombay Co.	Sailu 244
100	Colaba Land Mill	Pandhuma 311
200	Japan T & Co.	Muthia 251

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, Nov. 14.

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 645 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160|- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65|- per ton.

(Continued from column 6)

Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 691-4.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 195.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 148-12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1180.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30. 1180.
Tata Power O. (1000) 520.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Benar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Huge Buying Wave And Covering

BULLISH SENTIMENT PREDOMINANT

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The Bullish speculative sentiment was again the predominant feature in Dalal Street to-day. Trading became increasingly active with a large turnover The market displayed a strong tone throughout the session. Completely ignoring profi--taking, the market launched most violent advance. Terrific buying waves carried many shares up Rs. 10|- to Rs. 20|-. The strength of the market was impressive on reports of sales of 35,000 Bales of cloth after Moorat night, the total now reaching some 80,000 Bales. The market was active except for a brief selling flurry and it grew steadily as the session progressed reaching its peak about the close. There was extensive short covering and it appears that owing to the covering of a portion of the floating short interest the technical situation is becoming weak, which may result in a sharp reaction. Tata Iron and Steel Shares also reached a new high level and Bombay Burmah recorded a sharp rise of Rs. 15|-.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 861|4 and improved to Rs. 871|4 when it reacted to advance to Rs. 874|6. Prices sagged about Rs. 3|4 but again reached the highest at Rs. 877|8. Fazal opened at Rs. 787|8 and reached Rs. 802|8 when a reaction of Rs. 5|- again attracted buyers and prices closed at Rs. 805|-. Century opened at Rs. 406|4 and closed at Rs. 415|-. Elphinstone opened at Rs. 9|12 and closed at Rs. 10|2. E. D. Sassoon opened at Rs. 9|6 and closed at Rs. 10|- Kasturchand opened at Rs. 15|4 and firmed upto Rs. 15|12. Jamshed Mills were done at Rs. 27|8. Premier Mills were done at Rs. 7|10. Bharat Mills were bought at Rs. 48|12. Western India Mills were done at Rs. 930|- at the opening but closed at Rs. 935|- Hindustan Mills were done at Rs. 1805|- Nagpur opened at Rs. 510|- and closed at Rs. 512|8. Colaba Land opened at Rs. 138|12 and closed at Rs. 139|6. Crescents were steady at Rs. 146|4. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 375|4 and improved to Rs. 377|8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 211|4 and closed at Rs. 213|12. New Great opened at Rs. 232|8 and flared upto Rs. 240|- Pearls opened at Rs. 498|12 and firmed to Rs. 515|- Phoenix opened at Rs. 367|8 and closed at Rs. 372|8. Swadesh opened at Rs. 460|- and advanced to Rs. 466|4.

Mundra Bhon. Rys. changed hands at Rs. 78|- India Bank Shares opened at Rs. 97|8 and improved As. 8|- Imperial Bank Shares were steady at Rs. 1495|- while new issues were quoted at Rs. 371|4. Centrals were steady at Rs. 24|12 Ahmedabad Elec. were done at Rs. 140-. Andhra Ordinary opened at Rs. 672|8 and advanced to Rs. 670|- Hydro Pref. were done at Rs. 1076|- Tata Power Ordinary opened at Rs. 517|8 and improved to Rs. 520|- Tram Pref. opened at Rs. 68|8 but declined to Rs. 68|- Punjab Cements were sold at Rs. 16|- and Pref. were done at Rs. 13|12. New India opened at Rs. 24|- and gained As. 6|- Jupiters changed hands at Rs. 12|4 while Vuleams were steady at Rs. 7|8. Scindia opened at Rs. 13|2 and improved As. 4|- Tata Steel 1st Pref. were done at Rs. 136|- 2nd Pref. opened at Rs. 86|4 and closed at Rs. 87|- Defds opened at Rs. 295|- and advanced to Rs. 302|8 where it reached to Rs. 296|14 but again advanced to new high level of Rs. 304|6 and closed at Rs. 302|8. Ordinary opened at Rs. 82|4 and after declining to Rs. 82|14 advanced to Rs. 83|10 and closed at Rs. 83|8. Tata Constructions were placed at Rs. 65|12. Tata Oils were realized at Rs. 29|8. Bombay Telephones opened at Rs. 52|12 and advanced to Rs. 53|8. Debentures were steady at Rs. 58|. B. B. Petrols opened at Rs. 4|11 and closed at Rs. 4|12. Sirdar Carbonic Pref. closed steady at Rs. 45|8, Indian Bleaching were steady at Rs. 246|4. Trams opened at Rs. 148|2 and closed at Rs. 148|12. Bombay Steams were steady at Rs. 265|- Bundi opened at Rs. 23|8 and closed at Rs. 23|-12. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 13|- and and advanced As. 4|- Indian Cements were quiet opened at Rs. 381|4 and closed at Rs. 380|- Tata Hydros were neglected, prices opened at Rs. 1180|- and closed at Rs. 117|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 861, 70, 75, 72, 77.
Century 407, 12, 16, 11. 15.
Colaba 141, 139|6.
Crescent 146,
Fazul 787, 92, 98, 801, 805.
Indore 375, 77.
Madhowji 56, 58.
Nagpur 511, 12, 13.
New Great 226, 42, 45.
Pearl 502, 5, 7, 12, 15.
Simplex 76, 81, 85, 83.
Swadeshi 460, 62, 66.
Burma 798, 803, 8, 11.
Hydro 1178, 80, 78, 80.
Tram 148.
Deff 296|14, 300, 299, 302.
Ord. 83, 82-14, 83-6, 83-8.
Bundi 23-4, 23-8.
Indian 382, 380.
Katni Ord. 276, 77.
Alcock 356, 58.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 370 x.o.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 877-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 513-12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 415.
Crescent (100) Rs. 146-4.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 139-6.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Faulbhoy (106) yr. 12-1|2 805.
Finlay (100) 0, 115.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2, 116-4.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1|4 377-8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 246-4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-12.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 223-12.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, x.d. 1.500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 58-12.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 58-12.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525
New Great Mills (100) O. 240.
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 90.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 231-4.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 515.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 372|8.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 85.
Simplex (250) 83-12.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, X.D. 466-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 115.
Tata Mills (500) 48-12.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2450.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 358-12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 811-4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 287-8.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) X.D. 265.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4, 4-12.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 12-6.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 X.D. 24-6.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2325.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-6.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 302-4.
Tata Iron Der. (O) (85) X.D. 83-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 83-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 83-8.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1, 53-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1-4, 23-8.
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 126-4.
Indian Cement O, (250) 380.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 277-8.
Punjab Cement (10) 16.
United Cement (100) 104.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p. c. 180.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 922-8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.

(Continued in column 6)

U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION

LARGE INCREASE

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The U. S. A. Mills consumption report for the month of October 1928 will be published to-day in America. This report is expected to be bullish as most of the Mills have resumed work at full speed and the statement issued by the Textile Association indicated considerable increase in production. The Garside Cotton Service estimate October consumption at 615,000 Bales. If this figure is confirmed by the Government report, it will be the highest record for the month of October during the past five seasons. The figures during the past seasons since the beginning read as under:—

Season.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
1924-25	357,000	435,000	533,000	1,325,000
1925-26	449,000	483,000	543,000	1,475,000
1926-27	501,000	571,000	569,000	1,641,000
1927-28	633,000	627,000	613,000	1,873,000
1928-29	527,000	492,000	?	?

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report issued to-day make the following interesting remarks:—

As we pointed out in our report of 9th instant, Consumption will be the chief factor hereafter in influencing prices. Garside estimates American mills consumption for October 6,15,000 Bales, and if consumption runs at this rate for the balance of season, it will amount to about 68 lac bales. Exports so far well ahead of last season and Garside estimates about 80 lac bales for the season. From all trade reports it appears the consumption of American Cotton this season is not likely to fall below 15 million Bales. By this time the South must have hedged the bulk of their crop and the pressure of hedge selling will be insignificant unless prices are very remunerative. Moreover, there will be later on scarcity of contracts when spinners fix the cotton bought on "Call" and Merchants buy their hedges.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay 14th inst.:

Our Silver market shows a net advance of Rs. 0-5 since we wrote our last Review. Prices have remained steady throughout the week except slight reaction in the middle. There was in evidence buying by Shrogs Commission Houses and some Bazar operators. Foreign Banks have remained inactive. The average ogtake has been good in consequence of upcountry demand on account of Divalee Holiday. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 66-9 yestetrday and the lowest Rs. 60-1 on the 8th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-8. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/8 higher. The highest price was 2-7 13/16 yesterday and the lowest 2-7 9/16 on the 8th instant.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was steady with some enquiry from India while China operated both ways. The New York price is 58 1/4 cents i.e. 0 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 1/4 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 57 3/4 cents on the 7th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined this week owing to poor demand and steadier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4.4-11 1/2.

Looking to the steadiness in the Foreign and the Local Markets we still continue to favour purchases in all easy markets.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0-15-6
4 1/2 per cent Loan 1950/55	92-17-6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0-18-0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0-17-0
Attock Oil	1-2-9
Associated Portland Cement	1-6-6
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-6
Burma Corporation	0-14-3
Swa Viscosa	1-8-9
Beira Railways	1-5-9
Calico Printers	1-8-0
Marconi International Marine	2-14-6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	5-8-9
James Finlay Ord.	5-1-3
Central Elec. Co.. Ord	2-2-3
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	3-15-0
West Rand Consolidated	0-11-6
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	48 1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1-12-0
British Burma Pets.	0-7-6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4-1-3
Vickers Ord	0-12-1 1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-10-9
African Asbestos Trust	1-3-1

Market rather weaken.

Stock of Rubber in London 21,400 tons.

Decrease on week.—1,425 tons.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 13.

Demand Bills 184.37

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 13.

Coffee Fair Rio No. 7 quality Spot 18.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

B. C. Rate T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1-16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Mid. Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 3 mails

NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.84 15/16 13th instant.
Shanghai/London 2/7 13/16 14th instant.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 13th instant.
London/Paris 124.10 13th instant.
London/Belgium 34.890 13th instant
London/Switzerland 25.19 13th instant.
London/Italy 92.60 13th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 13th instant £ 4/4/11-1/2, 8th instant £ 4/4/11-1/2.
Silver London Ready 13th instant 26-13/16, 8th instant 26-11/16.
Silver London Forward 13th instant 26-7/8, 8th instant 26-3/4.
Silver New York Ready 13th instant 58-3/8, 8th instant 58-3/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 13th instant 4-3/8 per cent., 8th instant 4-3/8 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 13th instant 4-1/2 per cent., 8th instant 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p. c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4 p.c.: 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Tighter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
One month 3-1/4 per cent..
Three months 3 3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In fair demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 15.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/0/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/6.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73. 1945-55 Rs. 105-7.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4816; highest Rs. 4811|9; lowest Rs. 4816; closing Rs. 4811|6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 469; closing Rs. 46|10-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 53|14; highest Rs. 54|06; closing Rs. 53|15|8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	290	.....
Bengal Fine	285	.....
Bengal F.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	310
Nagpur Fine	325	310
Yeotmal Fine	315	300
Arvi Fine	315	300
Amraoti Fine	310	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	270
Mulkapur Fine	295	265
Khandesh Fine	280	260
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	225
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	....	270|80
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	270
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	....	275
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	270|75
Surat Fine	....	.....
Broach Fine	....	.....
Broach F.G.	....	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	....
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj|Sangli	330	....
Compta Good	345	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	10-11-28	Since 1st Sept. This year	Last year.
Khandesh	252	3,628	3,309
Central India	427	8,737	7,388
Barsi & Nagar	196	3,549	2,915
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,251	840
Berar	4,122	28,315	17,096
Central Provinces	736	12,704	3,580
Total Oomras	5,727	58,184	35,128
Dholera		4,258	13,613
N.-W. Provinces	1,092	30,024	20,842
Rajputana	50	1,421	5,579
Sind-Punjab	161	1,810	8,349
Broach		2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar	50	2,747	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	48	3,040	2,734
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	128	1,662	6,043
Persian		30	2,206
American		778	18,472
Egyptian and African		9,860	4,812
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			2
Total	7,254	116,423	122,563

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	10-11-28	1st Sept. to 8th Nov. This year	Last year.
Europe	905	131,728	70,178
Japan & China	500	219,333	59,510
Coast Ports		4,298	3,752
Up-country by Rail		49,421	20,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		19,348	6,766
Total	1,405	404,228	160,620

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Nov.		1,06,457
Same time last season		1,08,754
Exports from 1st Sept to 8th Nov.		
	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5,278	7,638
Continent	1,25,370	62,541
China	40,492	3,600
Japan	1,78,841	55,910
Coast Ports	4,298	3,752
U. S. A.	1,080	...
Total	3,55,359	1,33,441
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept to 8th Nov. 1928		20,421
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 8th Nov. 1928		39,152
Same period last year		1,87,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 8th Nov. 1928		6,69,251
Same time last year		2,13,824

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 13.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	73 1/8
Copper Braziers	82 1/4
Yellow Metal	67 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	20 3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13 5/8
Tin English Ingots	228 1/4

Major and Mrs E. A. P. Brock and Miss Corbett lunched at Government House, Bombay on Wednesday the 14th November.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children on Wednesday the 14th November.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay dined with the Western India Automobile Association, [illegible] Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday the 14th November.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will do immense good to the poor students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute if you will kindly afford a little space in your valuable paper for publishing the following questions considering the importance attached to the subject for the assertion of the legitimate rights, of the students.

Will the Board of Trustees inform the public as to how many times they have paid surprise visits to the Institute?

Is is not the fact that the Trustees appointed a Committee of inquiry last year? If so, what work did it do?

Do the Trustees know what fees are charged per head for hostel fees in proportion to the accomodation?

Are the Board of Trustees aware of the monthly charges for the electrical energy consumed for lighting the hostel?

Are the energy charges for lighting the hostel put under the Central Station expenses?

Do the Trustees know that formerly a contractor was appointed for a year or more to supply the necessary stores according to a schedule?

Are the Trustees aware that at present articles are supplied by the Principal & Secretary's office at a high prices?

Why is the Principal & Secretary on the Committees of Textile Industry, Bombay Boiler Act, Central Board of Examiners for Licensed Wiremen etc.? Would it not be advisable to ask the heads of the respective Deparment to represent the Institute?

Are the sudents of the Mechanical Engineering Department satisfied with the teaching of their Deputy Head and has one of his lectures been recently taken over by the Head of the Department.

Are the students satisfied with the teaching of the present Deputy Head of the Electrical Engineering Department?

Will the Principal explain why a man with diploma should not be given the post of a Deputy Head when a man of two years course certificate is enjoying the same position?

Is it not the fact that the staircase of the Textile Department is in a very dangerous condition?

Is it justified that the Principal & Secretary should be paid Rs. 30/- per day for the Government Electrical Wiremen's examination when he himself is not an expert of Electrical Wiring? Is it not proper to stop such unnecessary payment?

Is it not unfair for the Trustees and the Government to under-pay the actual and proper examiners?

May I ask why the Electrical Engineer to the Government, who is also one of the Trustees of the Institute allows such injustice?

Will he do something in the matter?

Yours etc.

'KNOWN'

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14-11-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.897 inches (.059 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.817 inches (.032 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (3.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees 2.2 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 84 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 6.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	303	298	293
Sindh	303	298	293
Punjab	301	296	291
Rajputana	303	298	293
Oomra No. 3	332	322	310

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday the 14th November 1928 tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1s.-6-3|32d. and £13,150,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d were accepted in full and those at 1s. 6-16d. were alloted approximately 7.2 per cent. £1,500,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday the 22nd November 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 10th November 1928 1,407,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 10th November 1928. 16,073,000. Total: Remittances during the week ending 10th November 1928. 1,407,000. Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 10th November 1928 16,073,000.

Decide now to let Sanatogen help you to better Health

THOUSANDS of people—as critical as you—have discovered that their decision, "*I will give Sanatogen a fair trial,*" has changed their whole life.

Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to stand the weakening influence of constant heat and tiring work on body and nerves.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell life in your system, it multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles, but its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the phosphorus which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve-cells. It is only from Sanatogen—an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world—that these delicate nerve-cells can best absorb the energising phosphorus.

The result will be new vigour and strong health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day!

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

That famous standard work: "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics" says:

"In neurasthenia and neuralgic conditions Sanatogen is clearly indicated."

Before Baby is born

Calcium is life itself to all body cells, for without it the cells die, and even a slight shortage is now recognised as the underlying cause of many common ailments.

Kalzana will supply the breast milk with a full proportion of calcium for your child.

The expectant mother needs extra calcium, more than anybody else, for she must supply the calcium to build up baby's body. Lack of calcium is shown by decay of teeth, headaches and general weakness of the mother, and by weak bones, rickets and delayed teething in the baby.

Use calcium in the form of Kalzana, which is readily taken up by the body-cells. Kalzana restores the calcium content of your body, conquers your debility and prevents loss of teeth. At the same time it ensures strong bones, sound teeth and a robust constitution for your child. Start taking Kalzana to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Results of B.Com. and 2nd LL.B. examinations, 2 p.m.

Unveiling of Wittett memorial tablet by the Governor, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 P. M.(S.T.) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

P. & O. steamer "Naupura" with mails of 1st inst. due to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Catholics' meeting, Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m., Dr. Viegas presiding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 P.M. on the 11th instant and left there at 1-30 A.M. the following day.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 18th inst. at 7 P.M. (S. T.) at Congress House

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "SPIRIT OF YOUTH.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Mr. G. S. Arundale will deliver a public lecture on "Spirit of Youth" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the Jinnah Peoples' Memorial Hall, when Prof P. A. Wadia will preside.

BRAHMIN SABHA LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze will deliver a public lecture on "Religion and its connection with other Sciences" at 9 P. M. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at the Hari Kesav Gokhale Hall, Shanker Wadi, Girgaum. Mr. P. V. Kane will preside.

OPENING OF X-RAY DEPT. IN G. T. HOSPITAL.

The opening ceremony of the Devidas Parbhoodas X-Ray Electrical department and Parbhoodas Jeevandas Kothari Library of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital will be performed by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay on Thursday 22nd instant at 5-45 p.m.

THE YOUNG LIBERATOR.

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference Special Number of the Young Liberator is expected to be out to-morrow. It contains many interesting articles from the pen of Prof. R. David Moore, Shrinivas Iyengar and the life sketch of Barindra Kumar Ghose by Y. J. Meherally. It also contains many photos of the prominent people.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday.

Small-pox Attacks nil, Deaths nil, Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil; Influenza Attacks one, Deaths one.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 88.

The total mortality this day last year was 80.

CURRENCY DEPT. ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7 instant. (In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation. 1,84,01,135 Reserve—coin and bullion In India: Silver coin 1,03,13,00. Gold coin and bullion. 29,76,34. Silver bullion under coinage. 2,95,40.

Securities (purchase price) In India 42,32,48. In England 5,84,63.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Those who are desirious to contest the ensuing General Municipal Elections on behalf of this Party (Congress Municipal Party) are requested to send in their fresh applications on a prescribed pledge form, a copy of which can be had from the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, with a deposit of Rs. 25|- upto (to-day) Thursday. The deposit of Rs. 25|- will be returned if any applications are rejected.

BOMBAY G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

Applications duly proposed and seconded are invited from members of the G Ward D. C. C. on or before the 15th instant upto 6 p. m. for 3 seats of delegates for the forthcoming Congress at Calcutta. Applicants must be members of the committee on or before 31st October 1928. If there are more than 3 valid applications polling will take place in the office of the G ward D. C. C. between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 18th instant.

SIR LESLIE WILSON

TO LEAVE FOR ENGLAND ON DECEMBER 8TH

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson will leave for England on Saturday, December 8, and Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-Designate of Bombay and Lady Sykes are expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of Friday, December 7.

STANDARD MILL DISTURBANCES

LIQUIDATOR'S VERSION

The Mill Strike Inquiry Committee resumed its inquiry at the Town Hall on Wednesday when, at the outset, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala submitted to the Committee a letter which the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association had received from the liquidator in charge of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd., regarding the disturbance in that mill. The liquidator, in his letter, says that the complaint as regards the breach of the agreement of Act 4. is false. He has adhered to the agreement. But as sorts that were not manufactured in 1927 were to be manufactured, a list of rates for them was given to the jobbers so that they should consider it in consultation with labourers. On the suggestion of jobbers, the list was put on the notice board at about 4-30 p.m. on the 7th inst. No one complained about the rates to the weaving master. On the next day, the weavers worked for two hours peacefully.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At about 10 a.m. at the instigation of mischievous people weavers threw down the tools without any previous complaint and went to th telephone room and cut the connection. They thereafter, went to the office and assaulted the staff and the sizing master after breaking open the doors. The liquidator gives the names of seven persons who, he says were assaulted mercilessly by the workmen. As a result of the trouble, the letter continues, three persons are lying dangerously ill in the hospital. Owing to the seriousness of the situation the staff declines to resume work and it is apprehended that the mill property would be damaged if the work is resumed. The liquidator contends that the operators ought to have come to the management and not take the law in their hands. The men have not been locked out but they themselves have created a situation which makes it impossible to run the mills. As there is no safety to the lives of the staff and to the mill property, and as the staff declines to resume work, the liquidaor requests the Mill-owners' Association to give him instructions as to how in the circumstances work can be carried on.

INQUIRY TO BE MADE.

Mr. S. A. Dange complained that the notice put by the liquidators on the notice board did not make any mention of the new sorts to be manufactured. The Committee passed over the matter pending further inquiry. It was also agreed to that Mr. Stones and Mr. Dange should see the mill authorities and try to settle the dispute amicably.

Several details of the standardisaton scheme were then considered by the Committee.

"POPPY DAY" FUND

ELEVENTH LIST OF DONATIONS

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs 6,322. Mr. D. J. Wright Rs 20. Mr. N. V. Mandlik Rs. 25. The Parsi High School, Panchagani, Rs. 51. Mr. R. Sneddon, Rs. 25. The 1st Surat Company Girl Guides Camp, Rs. 18-4. The Head Master, Barnes High School, Deolali, Rs. 80-2. Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, Godhra District, Rs. 20 "A. K. S." Rs. 50. Total Rs. 6,611-6.

It is requested that cheques for this fund be made payable to the Ex-Services Association and sent to S. T. Sheppard, Esq. C|O. "The Times of India," Bombay.

TREASURY BILLS OF SALE

Total amounts tendered were Rs. 38,25,000 of three months' bills and Rs 8,25,000 of six months' bills. Tenders for three months' bills at 98-12-0 and above aggregating Rs 24,25,000 and for six months' bills at 97-8-0 and above aggregating 7,50,000 were accepted, total amount of accepted tenders being Rs. 31,75,000. Lower tenders were rejected. Average rates of accepted tenders are Rs. 98-12-2 and Rs. 97-8-0 for three months' and six months' bills respectively. Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs of three months and six months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 20th November 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 23rd November 1928. Other conditions as last week.

DR. P. C. RAY ON WAY TO BANGALORE

MADRAS Nov. 14

Sir P. C. Ray arrived in Madras this morning from Calcutta en route to Bangalore where he is proceeding in connection with a meeting of the Institute of Science.

STOP PERSECUTING THE VAGRANT

HONORARY MAGISTRATE'S PLEA FOR LENIENCY

"OUR OLD FRIEND THE HAWKER"

The Willingdom Sports Club presented a very charming appearance on Tuesday evening when Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, president, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Association gave the annual dinner to a distinguished gathering H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson being the guests of honour. Among those present were also High Court Judges, Chief Presidency Magistrates, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Mr. Bijoy Basu and others. While the guests were taking dinner a menu card was passed round requesting the guests to put down their signatures. Sir Leslie was the first to comply with the request and the card was afterwards sold by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper to Mr. Ishwarnas Lakhmidas for Rs. 201 the proceeds to go to Sir Leslie Wilson Seals Fund.

In proposing the toast of the guests of the evening Mr. Iswardas referred to the ardous work of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the course of his speech he said:—

"As you are aware the vargant element in this city receives from the Police Department a measure of attention which they do not quite relish. The members of the vagrant train no sooner they are sighted moving about or lying in a manner suspicious to the patrolling police, are lodged in safe custody on their failure to explain the reason for their being on a particular spot after sunset, even some times at 6-30 p.m. The principle on which the law is based is to prevent crime at the dark and quiet hours of the night. But I appeal to you to consider if the time has not come to extend the length of God's given day for the use of this unfortunate element, of our social life. Naturally, a vagrant out of jail has in ninety cases out of a hundred, no employment, no fixed residence; he cannot possibly have any, at least for some time; the Honorary Magistrates have no recourse but to live up to the inexorable Section 112 (d)—and give him two to three months' rigorous again.

"OUR OLD FRIEND THE HAWKER"

"However, these are not the only persons who claim our attention in the course of dispensation of justice. I refer again to our old friend—the hawker. I believe you know quite a lot about the gentlemen, no less than 60,000 of whom were hauled up before the Honorary Magistrates in one year, by the indefatigable Police Force of this city. Our Courts are usually well patronised by this class. After having paid their Municipal License fees and some of them having omitted to do so), these hawkers feel that they have purchased a proprietory interest in the public roads of this city; consequently a little obstruction to vehicles or to the public means to them nothing.

THE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Not the least important is the juvenile offender, that urchin who from a want of proper opportunity of education in life, has committed some offence, the gravity of which owing to his immaturity he scarcely realises. Incidently, I may take this opportunity of complimenting the Lady Magistrates who, along with my friend Mr. P. L. Thacker, have been dealing out justice to those novices in the art of crime. The way in which these Lady Magistrates deal out justice is truly noble.

"I cannot couclude without giving an expression to my feelings of gratitude towards my colleagues on the Committee without whose advice, ungrudgingly tendered, I should not have been able to discharge the onerous duties of my office. I must make special attention to Mr. B. S. Turkhud.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. the Governor in replying to the toast said:—

Lady Wilson and I are both very grateful to you, Mr. Ishwardas, for the very generous terms in which you have proposed our health, and to you, Ladies and gentlemen, for the cordial and friendly manner in which you have responded to this toast. It is a great pleasure to both of us to meet you all again and we very deeply appreciate your kind hospitality and the warmth of the reception you have given us this evening.

It is unnecessary for me to-night, in this company, to refer to the many public services of your President, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas. They are well known to all of you, and indeed to every citizen who has been associated in any way with the public life of Bombay for many years past. Nor do I think it necessary to refer to the many and obvious advantages of the system of administering Law and Justice, as far as possible, through the voluntary work of prominent citizens, for this system tends to ensure both that the administration of the law remains in harmony with all that is best in public opinion, and that the Honorary Magistrates, by their administration of the law, are able to influence public opinion in many desirable directions.

THANKS FOR REMUNERATION.

I realise only too well the difficulties with which Honorary Magistrates are faced, for I have been one myself and I know how severely we, who have been called 'the great unpaid', are often criticised. Such criticism is no doubt very good for us, but I could have wished sometimes, and I dare say you sometimes wish, that your critics were more fully acquainted with all the [illegible] which they refer. I feel sure that the Honorary Magistrates, while they receive no remuneration from the state, generally receive, and certainly deserve, the thanks of the public for their voluntary work.

Referring to the unhappy plight of the ex-convicts called attention to by Mr. Iswardas the Governor thought that the Released Prisoner's Aid Society might well provide more extensive facilities for the exconvicts to find a temporary home until they could secure honest work for themselves. He also opined that standardisation of punishment was undesirable. In conclusion he said:—

It will be admitted that the Bombay Children's Act passed in 1924 is one of the most important measures which the Bombay Legislative Council has ever placed on the Statute Book, and its influence on the future of the country [illegible] think

DR. DESHMUKH ENTERTAINS CALCUTTA MAYOR

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT THE TAJ.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation invited a number of distinguished men in the political, commercial and civic life of Bombay to meet Mr. B. K. Basu, the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, at a lunch in the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday. Mr. Basu, who is a solicitor, is one of the party of solicitors from Calcutta on a visit to this City and the members of this profession here have been busy entertaining their Calcutta confrers. It was a happy thought of Dr. Deshmukh to invite the Mayor of Calcutta and the Solicitors' Deputation at a function which enabled them to meet a number of representative citizens of Bombay. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Mr. Jagjeevan Ujamsey, Mr. Hosseinbhoy A. Laljee, Mr. Rahimtoolah Chinoy Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Erulkar, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, were amongst those who attended.

Dr. Deshmukh in a humorous, short speech welcomed the guest of honour and his colleagues and modestly claimed for Bombay that our City knew how to appreciate the visit of men of eminence from the Eastern Presidency. Between Maharashtra and Bengal, he observed, there was a kindred bond of sympathy and understanding from the strenuous days of political turmoil, the days of the Partition agitation. Bombay was always ready to improve her civic amenities, taking lessons from the work and experience of other great civic bodies. Mr. Basu in thanking his host paid a tribute to Bombay hospitality and congratulated the City in her unrivalled, picturesque position of nestling herself between the hills and the sea. He had heard a great deal about the excellent work of Mr. Clayton who, he understood, was called Clayton Maharaj and whose knowledge of Bombay's civic needs had been at his service unstintedly when he had made his acquaintance. He could not discuss the question he said, which is the first City in India Bombay or Calcutta. Both are great."

DIVALI IN LONDON

INDIAN DINNER AT "SHANTINIKETAN"

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Divali celebrations were held in the new vegetarian hostel "Shantiniketan" stared by Seth Birla. The Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Abbas and Lady Baig and other Indian and European guests were present. Indian refreshments, including rare dishes were served. The Maharani of Baroda also visited the Hostel later and declared herself satisfied at the arrangements.

BOMBAY LIVES TRUE TO TRADITION

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OPENED

Before a large and distinguished gathering Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay declared formally open the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for children on Wednesday evening. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, the Chairman of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund in eulogising the services of Sir Leslie Wilson to the City said if Sir Leslie were to enter upon a business career like Lord Birkenhead, he would be a very successful businessman.

Col. S. S. Vajifdar then spoke on the hospital accommodation in the City which had increased considerably during the regime of Sir Leslie Wilson and said the hospital which the Governor was going to open that evening was a unique of its kind as no city in the whole of India possessed a children's hospital of its own. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then requested the Governor to declare open the hospital.

(Full Report will be published in a later issue of "The Chronicle.")

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1928

"We are not not only here but six thousand miles away.

"Evening News of India" of Tuesday, Nov. 13.

* * *

Precisely, precisely. Those who claim that to obtain peace one must be prepared for war are—cranks—just cranks. The Cushenduns, and the Jixes, and the Churchills of Great Britain are cranks, Imperialist cranks. Indians have always said so.

* * *

But don't you see—when England lays down a cruiser she does so for "policing the world". When President-designate Hoover proposes to visit Central America in a fast cruiser, he becomes in the eyes of apostles of British Imperialism a tactless fellow who does not understand how shocking it will appear to the Nicaraguans, Hondurasians, and Guatemalians that this Food Commissioner of old should visit them in a store-house of gun-powder.

* * *

England, you must understand, cannot afford to be second to none, in fact she must be far higher than the second, in the matter of army and navy requirements. She has millions of human beings "committed to her care" and their "welfare" is her first concern. Must she not be able then to see that she has the means of "protecting" them?

* * *

When did this ceremony of "committing" millions of human beings to England's "care" take place? I was not there, so please don't ask me. All I know is that I am in the happy position of having "Trustees" to look after me here concerned with his (Mr. Coolidge's) plea that to obtain peace one must prepare for war; for those who claim that to obtain peace one must be prepared for war are cranks." This portentous pontifical outburst occurs in a leading article in the

* * *

Let me tell you the tale of one of those Trustees. The thing has made me sad, and I want you to share my sorrow. You can do no more—for the Trustee, because, if you offer help she may resent it. Her plight is very, very personal.

* * *

She had to lodge a complaint that her husband had not kissed her even once in seven years. The magistrate could not help her.

* * *

Awful man! He even told her solicitor that his client should not lay too much stress on this complaint, "because many men did not kiss their wives".

* * *

Let me tell you I have a great respect for Law and Order. But let me venture to ask him "how does he know that many men do not kiss their wives?

* * *

But I must take the magistrate's word that this is so, because in the Land of Angels perhaps the probationary magistrates have to go through a course of instruction in these oseaintory matters, before they obtain puuca appointments.

* * *

Bolshevik Principles.

U. P. Elections.

Headlines in the "Times of India" of Wednesday 14th inst. I sat up. I was prepared to see Red. Has it come so near, this awful poison from Moscow, this—this—oh, will you supply the rest of the adjectives from any Tory or Anglo Indian comment on the Bolsheviks?

* * *

Then I found that it was only Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's sensible suggestion to the Municipal and District Board voters that the very poor should be spared taxation, that its burden should fall heavily on the rich and that nepotism and jobbery should not be tolerated, that had "got the goat" of the T. of I. It is curious, is it not, that England has made some little attempt to carry out these mild proposals? Nobody calls them Bolshevik fads there.

* * *

Young Mother—(in a fluttering whisper): "Oh, splendid. You got baby to sleep".

Young Father (an advertising man): "Yes, but I had an awful time selling him the idea."

IN AID OF FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

ADYAR PLAYERS IN BOMBAY

The Adyar Players will present a programme of Dancing and Tableux in aid of the local Fellowship School at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road on Saturday and Sunday, 24th and 25th instant at 6-30 p.m. The programme the Adyar Players propose to offer to the Bombay's discriminating audience will be substantially the same as that which evoked unstinted praise in Madras very recently.

Miss Mavis Parker and Mrs. Arundale, the wife of that eminent educationist, Dr. George Arundale will distinguish themselves in the expounding of some fine types of dance and their performance will be characterised throughout, as it did at Madras, by decracy, grace, purity of gesture and motion.

Without exception, the Madras Press characterised the recent performances of Adyar Players as "A Delightful Entertainment" and there is no doubt that the two performances, which Miss Parkar and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale are organising in Bombay with the help of local talent, will receive encouraging reception at the hands of Bombay's theatre goers.

Tickets at Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1, can be had from the Fellowship School, China Baug, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge and the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL SPIRITUALIST CONGRESS

RETURN OF MR. AND MRS. V. D. RISHI.

Mr. V. D. Rishi and Mrs. Rishi, the Indian delegates to the International Spiritualist Congress, London, returned to Bombay by s.s. "California" on Tuesday morning. They were enthusiastically welcomed at the Mole by the members of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Bombay.

MR. JHABVALA AND WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY

It is understood that Mr. Jhabvala has dissocited himself from Messrs Namfikar, Dange, Joglekar, Mirajkar and others by resigning his membership from the Workers and Peasants' Party of Bombay as he believes he cannot work with them. Mr. Jhabvala intends now to ally himself only with the workers and create a strong Workers' Party in Bombay to fulfil the workers'

PUNJAB LIMITED EXPRESS

FAST RUN TO LAHORE

The G.I.P. and N.W. Railways' Punjab Limited Express which runs in connection with the in coming mail steamer, will leave Ballard Pier at 12 noon on Friday on its swift run to Lahore. The train is due at Agra at 16-36 on Saturday and Delhi at 13-57, the service terminating at Lahore about midnight on Saturday.

Buenos Aires.—Fifteen persons have been killed and fifty injured as result of a cyclone in Cordaba Province. Thirty buildings have been destroyed, including electrical works.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Nov. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	19.51
To-days Opening Rate	19.63
Diffrence	plus.09
To-day's Closing Rate	19.54
Difference	Nil
Broach Expectations Rs.	357 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	19.15
Today's Opening Rate	plus.0.19
Difference	plus.101
To-day's Closing Rate	19.18
Difference	plus.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
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Silver Ready	26 11 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—China and India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES:

LONDON, Nov 14.

1st Settlement	60 4 0
2nd Settlement	60 7 0

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Just Out
INCOME-TAX
IN RELATION TO ACCOUNTS.—By F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A., Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay, 3rd Edition. Thoroughly revised, enlarged and brought up-to-date, Rs. 6-4.
The great demand for this work has necessitated the publication of its third edition which has been thoroughly revised, enlarged and brought up-to-date. It will be very useful to Businessmen, Manufacturers, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Professional men, Landlords, Employees, and others as affording in a concise and clear manner a general idea of the important points requiring their attention before paying Income-tax and Super-tax. A study of the book will enable them to record the particulars of such taxes more clearly in their books to fill up the legal annual returns (statements required by the Law relating to Income and Super tax) more accurately, to see that they get full benefit of the rights and reliefs to which they are legally entitled to make claims for the refund of tax in the right direction, and in short, to satisfy themselves that they are not over-assessed. The book may also prove of great use to Accountant students intending to practise as Professional Accountants, and Auditors. The opportunity has been taken to bring the work thoroughly up-to-date. Several illustrations to the complicated sections of the Act have also been added.
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Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1928

A FALSE ISSUE.

It is interesting to observe the line which the agitation of vested interests against Mr. Haji's Bill for coastal reservation is taking. The "Times of India's" leading article on the 8th instant which is an insipid, if a somewhat stilted, rehash of the pamphlet on coastal reservation circulated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is an apt illustration of this fact. We shall, however, deal with the original source of inspiration rather than with the feeble echo. To begin with, there is a remarkable change of front in the attitude of the opponents of the measure. Instead of arguing as they did hitherto that the capital required for the building of an Indian Mercantile Marine is too large or that the requisite capital will not be forthcoming within the specified number of years, they now propose to object—solely in the interests of India, of course.—to the direction in which and the purposes for which this capital is to be utilised. It is, in their opinion, a "diversion," a costly and superfluous diversion, of indigenous capital which could be more usefully employed in carrying out the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission—including presumably the import of diverse "experts" from England. While "the acquisition of the requisite number of vessels, new or secondhand, would present no difficulty," in India in view of her limited stores of capital, the importance of a careful choice of investments, the writer of the pamphlet observes, "can hardly be overestimated." The concern of these disinterested persons in the well-being of the Indian cultivator is simply pathetic. But we may observe in passing that *when the question of industrial development is under consideration, the limits of Indian capital are pointed out, when the poverty of Indian masses is discussed, the "hoarded wealth" of India is emphasised.* Nevertheless, it is useful to have the tacit admission of European commercial opinion that the programme of Mr. Haji's bill is not impracticable on the score of want of necessary capital.

The entire argument about this supposed diversion is, however, based on a total misconception of the fundamentals of the economic progress of a country. It rests, that is, on a false antithesis between agricultural and industrial development and on a purely imaginary conflict of interests between the two. Unless India is to remain an Imperial Cinderella, a producer of food grains and raw materials relying on other nations for the performance of all the services and the satisfaction of all needs of a modern economic life, industry and agriculture should grow up simultaneously and harmoniously. Indeed, their development is correlative; for, if on the one hand, agricultural improvements demand and assist industrial advance, on the other, the establishment of national industries is bound to be of direct and indirect benefit to agriculture. In fact, one of the prime economic evils from which the country suffers is the heavy pressure of population on land and the consequent need of alternative sources of employment to absorb the surplus rural populatoin and mitigate overcrowding in agriculture. Even the Agricultural Commission recognised that the Labour problem is to-day the same from the agricultural point of view as it was when the Famine Commission reported in 1880, namely, to lessen the pressure of population on land. Yet when new industrial undertakings are being launched and developed which are likely to conflict with alien vested interests, the innocent cry of "back to the land" is raised to sidetrack and stem such advance. Nor is that all. Since the bulk of coastal trade in India consists of agricultural and mineral produce, the provision of efficient and cheap transport facilities is essential in the economic interests of the country. As the whole freight policy of the foreign companies plying on the coast is based on assisting the export of raw materials from this country and the import of manufactured articles, coastal services which would really help indigenous agriculture and industry are not provided for. The evidence of Lala Harikishan Lal before the Indian Fiscal Commission made it clear how preferential treatment is being given by the present foreign shipping concerns to foreign exporting houses. The coastal and ocean rates are so manipulated as to assist the exploitation of Indian agriculturists in the interests of European commerce, and it is nothing short of impertinence for spokesmen of these interests to seek to raise the bogey of "Indian agriculture in danger" while the country demands the development of an Indian mercantile marine.

The object of this move on the part of vested interests is plain. Sir James Simpson in his speech in the Assembly on Mr. Haji's motion, hinted at the argument that is now being elaborated. "Supplement British effort and don't try to supplant it," he said. "Break new ground fully endorse the Lala[illegible]

ground." Mr. Walchand Hirachand gave a very pertinent and effective reply to these words of advice: "When the entire carrying trade of India is controlled by non-Indians, when the rich mines of India are held on long leases by foreigners, when Indian railways have been and are worked as dividend-earning machines for the aliens, when the various plantations and the oil fields are practically the preserves of the outside exploiters, when the currency policy of the country is determined solely with a view to help the foreign industries and commerce and when enquiry at a moment's notice for protection is granted to the oil industry dominated by foreign interests, when similar appeals on behalf of Indian steel, textile and chemical industries have gone unheeded for years together, advice for breaking new ground is only to add insult to injury. No, there is no ground to be broken. Indians have only to reclaim the ground that has been usurped from them with the connivance and active support of the Government of the land." Just as in the political sphere, a dyarchy was established so that Indians should busy themselves with such problems as drains while the vital powers were reserved to the bureaucracy, so in the economic world a division is sought to be made according to which Indians are to develop pumps and tax themselves for the purpose, leaving the alien vested interests in full enjoyment of their ill-gotten preserves and anti-national monopolies. To argue that the establishment of a national merchant marine is to divert capital is to ignore both the saving of the drain in the shape of the huge freight bill paid to foreign shipping as well as the gain in national wealth through utilisation of natural resources by Indians themselves. Above all, we must never forget how the country's larger and more permanent interests *are* being sacrificed by foreigng shipping at present. And no interest is more fundamental than that of national defence which is impossible without a real Indian navy for the use of which an Indian mercantile marine is an indispensable auxiliary which can be founded only on coastal reservation.

AN OPPORTUNITY MISSED

The Council of the All-India Muslim League, which met at Lucknow on Monday cannot be said fully to have fulfilled the expectations of all patriotic Indians. It had a great opportunity of giving the right lead to the Muslim community by supporting the Nehru proposals as modified by the Lucknow Conference and thus securing that unanimity of demand in respect to them which is the essential preliminary to the forging of sanctions for their acceptance by the representatives of Britain. It has passed a very uninspiring resolution thanking the Nehru Committee for their efforts to meet the demands of the Mussalmans formulated in the resolutions of the All-India Muslim League at its session at Calcutta and commending the Nehru Report for the consideration of the next session of the League to be held in Calcutta next month. Mr. Jinnah, the permanent president of the League interviewed after the meeting of the Council said: "The general impression I formed of the Council sitting was that the Council was not prepared to commit itself to the Nehru Report and they have referred the question to the next session of the League.... The general feeling was that it required certain alterations and amendments. Ultimately it was felt that as the full session of the League was so close it would be better to deal with the Report more completely and finally in the League session". The explanation for doing nothing for the present is hardly convincing. For the Council of the League has on several occasions in the past given a lead to the community and this, above all, was an occasion when a definite expression of views on its part was most imperatively needed, especially in view of the fact that some of its members have been carrying on a raging and tearing propaganda to discredit and even misrepreent the Report. The Council's studied silence in effect leaves the field clear for such persons to continue their propaganda. In these circumstances those Muslims who accept the Nehru Report but have not yet declared their opinions publicly should not allow judgment to go against them by default. Both separately and in All-Parties' organisations they should do everything possible to popularise the Report. One good thing, however, the League Council has done. It has elected by a large majority the Maharajah of Mahmudabad to preside over the next session of the League. That election shows which way the wind blows. As Dr. Kitchlew said, the heart of the Muslim community was sound and it would refuse to play into the hands of reactionaries who were serving their own interest as well as that of the Government and we have no doubt that under the able and patriotic guidance of the Maharajah Saheb of Mahmudabad, than whom there is no more staunch supporter of the Nehru Report, the Muslim League

"THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY"
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL

(BY A LADY WELL-WISHER OF THE STATE).

I.

It is always wise to take stock of things when some measure calculated to affect a large part of the population of any country is introduced and has had a few years' run. The Osmania University is undoubtedly one such measure and its admirers and critics have done well in presenting its various aspects to the public from different angles of vision. Some well-intentioned critics who had a vision of its immense possibilities offered constructive criticism and some who were unfortunately narrow-minded riddled the whole Scheme with destructive criticism and even went to the length of inviting the attention of the Auxiliary Education Committee of the Simon Commission, utterly disregarding what discerning men of their own country have said and decided in the National Congress and All-Parties' Conference. The object of this article is to expose the boomerang character of the criticism which recoils upon its originator and which appeared in an issue of the "Indian Daily Mail" dated the 13th October, 1928 and to present the other side of the medal also so as to enable the above committee to give its considered opinion in the light of what can be said for and against the system.

THE CLAIMS OF URDU.

The pivot of the whole argument is that the majority of population in Hyderabad Deccan is either Marathi, Telegu or Canarese-speaking and hence the introduction of Urdu in the educational Scheme as a medium of instruction adversely affects this majority. Then to give an appearance of respectability and plausibility to this argument the critic has produced facts and figures which are entirely misleading and calculated to create the impression upon outsiders that the Hindus are not being fairly treated here in Hyderabad. For instance, under the Urdu speaking people only the total Mahomedan population of the State has been given thus suggesting that the rest of the population is entirely ignorant of that language whereas the fact is that Urdu according to the best and leading brains of India is the most popular language, a language that is most widely understood and spoken and the only language that can be the 'lingua franca' of the Indian nation; and if to this qualification is added the dignity of a State language one needs very little imagination to realise the magnitude of its importance and popularity in the State. No sane man who sets himself the task of a dispassionate linguistic survey would ever dream of stating "the Osmania University is no way better than the various British Indian Universities" in the face of such irrefutable and undeniable facts that Hindus and Mahomedans having for centuries lived together as neighbours and brethren can understand and speak each others' language fairly well and that Urdu alone, being the most popular language, can be the vehicle of instruction. Thus it will be seen that the argument against Urdu being the medium of instruction does not hold water and in the light of what has been said above it is nothing but an abortive attempt to paint the State as black as possible.

MARATHI AND TELEGU TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Even granting that the majority does not know Urdu the critic in his attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the well intentioned and unthinking public has been careful enough to avoid mentioning the existence of Marathi and Telugu Training Schools for masters and mistresses in the State. These institutions were established years ago and annually turn out about 80 masters and mistresses who are trained with the express purpose of of imparting education in the vernaculars viz., Marathi and Telugu.

Nor is this all. Though the medium of instruction is Urdu full freedom is allowed in the choice of vernaculars in the exercise of which a Hindu boy can continue Marathi or Telugu right to the B.A. Class thus preserving his cultural integrity.

If such be the ample opportunities of-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Perturbed.

The Tory Press is perturbed. It augurs no good to the electoral fortunes of the Conservative Party next May if in America they continue to comment bitterly, pointedly and persistently about the fatuous conduct of the Baldwin Government in damning with faint praise Mr. Kellogg's great work for international peace while they were busy all the while arranging for a naval understanding with France. The concern of the "Times", the doyen of the Tory Press, is great because "Silent Cal", the American President, who has the reputation of thinking aloud in public only when the occasion urgently requires it, accused the British Government of hypocrisy in regard to naval disarmament. The speech, the "Times" laments, is an "immediate challenge." So it is, and it will take a lot of explaining away of inconvenient matters, such as the secret Anglo-French Pact, before American opinion justly resentful of recent British foreign policy is modified. Meanwhile the Liberal and Labour parties in England are sure to make good capital out of Coolidge's plain-speaking.

The Real Issue.

In its laboured attempt to justify in its Wednesday's issue the campaign of vilification of Indian Nationalist aspirations through its notorious "Through Indian Eyes" column, the "Times of India" significantly omits any reference to the one particular allegation of the gravest public interest made in this connection. It has been openly alleged that a person in the service of Government who is understood to enjoy very special facilities of access to a number of journals in the course of his official routine duties, makes a practice of preparing for the "Times of India" an Olla Podrida to suit the particular purpose of painting Indian leaders, Indian publicists and Indian demand for self-government in the most offensive colours. It is for the Government of Bombay promptly to deny, if they can, whether a person in their employ is not engaged in this dirty work. It is again the duty of popular representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council to take the matter up and demand from Government a searching and complete inquiry into this grave allegation and to see that the facilities provided by the occupation of a responsible post are not abused in the manner in which they are being abused by the writer of "Through Indian Eyes" in flagrant defiance of rules which are supposed to govern the conduct of public servants.

A Tricky Formula.

None need be surprised at the Sanatana Dharma Conference at Benares passing a resolution "favouring the uplift of the Depressed classes." Such a patronising [illegible] quite fashionable these some years, but it does not really tackle the problem of untouchability. To expect the orthodox Sanatanists to work for the abolition of untouchability altogether is perhaps to expect too much. But if they honestly feel for the so-called Depressed classes they should at least declare openly that an institution which makes a man untouchable merely because of the accident of his birth is immoral, irreligious and anti-social. They should also declare openly that in public life at least the Depressed classes should have equal rights with other communities, as in respect of free access to public roads, wells, etc., and the admission to the Services. Voters at elections should beware of the tricky formula of "favouring the uplift of the Depressed classes."

No Escape!

Speaking at the Armistice Day Dinner in Calcutta, the Governor of Bengal observed that there was no people to whom peace was of greater necessity than the British people. But in the very next sentence he detailed his ideas of securing that peace in the approved Imperialist fashion. The defence forces of the British Empire, he said, could not be further reduced and be able adequately to fulfil their purpose. In his opinion they are already reduced "to a minimum consistent with the obligations and responsibilities we have to carry." This is an ominous phrase, reminiscent of that other one "integrity and welfare" of regions under British control, which was used by the Baldwin Government when they insisted on reservations to peace proposals. President Coolidge, a Washington message says, already sees how the British policy of adequate safeguards will work out. If the contemplated British legislation were carried, he declares, "Britain would have sixty-eight cruisers to the United States' forty." India will have to bear fresh burdens to provide for this policy of adequate safeguards. She will have no escape from the ravenous jaws of the Moloch of British Imperialism until she is free.

Hindrances to Muslim Education.

The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin, presiding over the Primary Teachers' Conference, did well to emphasise the fact that the Muslims lagged behind in education not so much because of lack of opportunities provided for them as because they long neglected to seize the opportunities available to them, under the ridiculous notion that English education might lead them to embrace Christianity. He, however, failed to follow up his correct diagnosis by suggesting the right remedy, that Muslims' [illegible] their past neglect than clamour for preferential treatment. The claim he made out for the recognition of Urdu as a vernacular of the Presidency by the University is sound and should commend itself to that body. Mrs. Shah Tyebji, addressing the Urdu Women Teachers' Conference, eloquently pleaded for the abolition of the purdah, which she regarded as a great hindrance to the education of Muslim girls. But she failed to protest against the limitation of compulsory education for Muslim girls up to ten years of age only as against eleven years in the case of other communities, a limitation which is really born of the purdah [illegible]

INDIANISATION OF FACTORIES AND BOILERS DEPARTMENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the resolution of Government of India to Indianise the appointments in the Factories and Boiler Inspection Departments advertisements are appearing now and then in papers by Government officers couched in such as way as to preclude the possibility of Indians being recruited for the vacancies.

An advertisement is now appearing in Bombay papers over the signature of Deputy Secretary, Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, inviting applications for a vacancy as Inspector of Factories, the qualifications for which are stipulated as follows:—

Degree or diploma in engineering of a *British* University or Technical College; or an associate membership of a recognised *British* Institute of Engineers; or a certificate of competency issued by the Board of Trade (also British) as Extra First Class Engineer.

The above alternative qualifications pertain to training in England only and this means that no Indian, however well trained in an Indian College of Engineering or Technical College, or an associate of member of the Institution of Engineers (India) which has been recognised by Government of India, or a candidate holding Indian first class engineers certificate obtained in India need apply!

Is this Indianisation in the true sense of the term? The starting pay is only Rs. 400 and if such appointments are not offerffed to qualified Indian engineers what other openings are available for them in this country? In spite of the great strides mechanical engineering has made in this country with the help of Indian mechanical engineers, specially in industrial concerns Indian engineers are debarred from applying even for a Government appointment carrying a comparative small salary of Rs. 400 only.

A new young Chief Boiler Inspector has lately been recruited from England for this Presidency on Rs. 1,800 per month and it would be interesting to know if he possesses a British University Degree or Diploma of a Technical College, or if he is an associate member of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers If he is, then why was he appointed directly on a pay of Rs. 1,800 instead of starting him on Rs. 400 as advertised now by the Government of India, as he seems to be quite a young man, hardly over 35?

Our politicians should keep an eye over such advertisements and private recruitments from England and fight tooth and nail for enforcing Indianisation in the true spirit of the term in all departments of Government, both Imperial and Provincial, in these days of increasing unemployment.—Yours, etc.,

"UNEMPLOYED."

Nov. 12.

CONGRESS RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee has decided to start a research department of the Congress. To begin with two research scholars will be appointed but it is hoped that the number will be increased later. The first subjects of research will be the conditions of labour and the peasantry from an economic point of view, and India's foreign contacts, political, cultural, commercial, etc.

Research scholars should be energetic young men who are prepared to spend at least two to three years at Congress headquarters or wherever they may be required to stay to carry on their work. Ordinarily a scholar will be paid Rs. 100 per month but in special cases and for special qualifications this may be increased.

Applications should be sent to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 52, Hewett Road, Allahabad. Full details must be given of qualifications, training, kind of work already done, knowledge of foreign languages, and particulars of national service performed. Applications should be headed "Congress Research Department."—Yours, etc.,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
General Secretary,
All-India Congress Committee.
52, Hewett Road,
Allahabad, Nov. 11.

SIMON UKASE RESENTED BY INDIAN PRESS

The 'Pioneer' Reminds Sir John of Fleet Street Prctice

"PUBLICITY IS OUR BUSINESS"

No Journalist is Worth His Salt if He Can't Secure "Secret" News

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

In a forceful article written for tomorrow's issue, the "Tribune" strongly condemns the ban on the Free Press and characterises the same as arbitrary, as it is absolutely without justification. In its opinion, the action of the Free Press in disclosing the memoranda, far from deserving censure or reprobation is deserving of the highest praise, not of course from the Commission which has most foolishly decided to treat these documents as confidential, but from the general public. There is nothing morally wrong or contrary to any convention under which the pass had been granted to them. To stipulate, the paper continues, that a newspaper or news agency should not publish news it can legitimately secure as the price of the admission of its representative to the proceedings of a public conference, is wanton interference with the rights of the press and virtually amounts to censorship of news which even the Royal Commission is not entitled to impose. Proceeding the paper writes:—"The thing about the order is its futility. We do not know the intention of the Free Press representative, but suppose for a moment that he were to go to every place visited by this blessed Commission and instead of reporting its regular proceedings took it into his head to obtain and give publicity only to its secret proceedings and confidential memoranda presented to it how will Sir Simon stop him?"—Free Press.

BAN ON FREE PRESS LIFTED

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SADANAND AND SIMON

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Editor and Managing Director, Free Press of India has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The correspondence between the Free Press of India and the Chairman of the Statutory Commission has been published. I regret the letter of Mr. Stewart as it stands does not close the incident. I have placed myself in telegraphic communication with Mr. Stewart in the hope that even now it may not be too late to conclude the incident to mutual satisfaction. In case I do not succeed, I shall make a full statement to the Press.

"The Free Press of India is desirous of achieving two objects. One is the vindication of the rights and privileges of the Press. The other is an extension of fullest co-operation to the Chairman of the Statutory Commission in recognition of national importance of the mission on which he is engaged, irrespective of the controversial views prevailing in regard to the manner and method of enquiry."

SADANAND'S LETTER TO SIMON.

The following correspondence is published:—

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

"From S. Sananand, Esqr.,
Managing Director & Managing Editor,
Free Press of India, Ltd.

To,
The Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Simon,
Chairman,
Indian Statutory Commission.

Sir,

Regarding the suspension of facilities to the Free Press of India to report the proceedings of the Conference over which you preside, you suggested at an interview which you were good enough to grant me this morning that without entering into the past you would like that in future the press representatives receiving facilities at your hands as Chairman should co-operate with you in respecting as confidential and in abstaining from making public matters so regarded by you, even if they happen to become accessible to the Press.

"Whatever may be the practice or conventions of the Press now that you have conveyed your wishes to us I assure you on behalf of the Free Press of India that you can rely on us to co-operate with you in the fullest measure and to respect your wishes in the manner indicated."

REPLY TO FREE PRESS.

To this the following reply has been made by Mr. Stewart, Secretary to the Commission:—

"Sir John Simon asks me to acknowledge the receipt your letter of to-day's date. He is glad to receive the undertaking of the Free Press of India which it contains and accepts it as closing the matter.

"Instructions have been given when the Joint Free Conference resumes its sittings at Peshawar on Monday, the 19th instant the same facilities for reporting the proceedings of the Conference will be afforded to you as to other accredited representatives of the Press."

JOURNALIST ENTITLED TO PUBLISH WHAT HE HEARS

THE "PIONEER" REMINDS SIMON OF FLEET STREET PRACTICE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14

The "Pioneer", Allahabad, criticising the action of Sir John Simon suspending the Pass of the Free Press in the course of a long leading article says:—

"The first function of a newspaper is to publish news and more confidential the news is the more important does it become as news. There are certain clear and definite limits under which the news of this nature can be gathered and obtained and every journalist worth his salt knows full well the limitations of his activities. We would ask Sir John Simon with his knowledge of British cabinets, now it is that daily the English Press publishes the full and accurate accounts of what takes place in the Council chamber of No. 10 Downing Street. The members of the British Cabinet are bound by their privy councillors' oaths. They swear not to divulge anything that takes place at a Cabinet meeting and yet with half an hour of any Cabinet meeting, Fleet Street is in full possession of the subjects discussed, the nature of the discussion and invariably the disputed views expressed. These meetings are highly confidential.

JOURNALIST WON'T BE WORTH HIS SALT.

Who gives them away? Who balbs? The Cabinet Ministers, of course and a political journalist who did not inform his newspaper of what he had been told by one or more Cabinet Ministers who are supposed to be bound by a most sacred pledge would not hold his job for five minutes. It is the experience of every one who has worked in British Parliamentary journalism that there is never any difficulty in securing the news of a supposedly confidential nature.

ENTITLED TO PUBLISH WHAT HE HEARD.

"As we have said before the full facts of the Free Press case have not been made public. But if the representatives of the Free Press are merely guilty of publishing the information which they have obtained in a legitimate fashion, given to them perhaps by individual members of the Joint Free Conference or by members of the Governments who have supplied the secret memorands they are merely guilty of journalistic enterprise and should not be penalised for the human frailties of others. It may be that Sir John Simon beleives that the evidence in the camera sessions of the Commission have been violated. But any journalist who found such violation taking place outside the Conference room by people who ought to know better was perfectly entitled to publish what he heard being so discussed it is to be hoped that these elementary principles may percolate through to the Chairman of the Statutory Commission. It is hopeless of course to suppose that for one moment the curious officials from the Government of India's public information bureau will appreciate this point. They seem far too interested at present in their presentation as usual of a one sided gilded version of what is going on whatever the Simon Seven deposit themselves.

SIR JOHN OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER.

With Sir John Simon the case is different. He is or should be aware of the practices of modern journalism and instead of victimatising, as he appears to have done, an individual news Agency, he would have done far better by directing his strictures against perhaps even his colleagues in the Joint Free Conference and most certainly against the junior and senior members of Provincial Governments who though supposed to have been presenting a confidential case before him have to our certain knowledge and on more than one occasion publicly divulged the nature of the evidence

(Continued on next page.)

HEART OF MUSLIM COMMUNITY SOUND

LEAGUE WILL SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

DR. KITCHLEW'S INTERVIEW

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

Regarding his impression of the Muslim League Council meeting the Maharaja of Mahmudabad when approached by the Free Press representative said that he was satisfied so far as the decisions of the Council of the All-India Muslim League with regard to their selection of Calcutta as the venue for the annual session of the Muslim League was concerned. He also approved their vote of thanks to the members of the All-Parties' Committee concerned.

Asked whether he was satisfied wi the resolution adopted by the Council meeting recommending the Nehru report to the coming All-India Muslim League session he said that he did not find any harm therein and in general approved the resolution adopted by the members present in the Council. The meeting was fairly good and satisfactory.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Kitchlew giving his impressions said that speaking in his individual capacity, not as Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League has been a tremendous success. In his opinion with Calcutta as its venue and Maharaja of Mahmudabad as its Chairman he had no doubt in mind as to the success of the coming All-India Muslim League session. Personally he was convince that the Muslim League would support the Nehru report and the resolution of the All-Parties' Conference held at Lucknow as the present irreducible minimum demand.

Referring to the activities of the reactionaries among Muslims he said that they are trying their best to mislead the Muslim communities; but they as well as their tricks were well-known to them and he was sure that the heart of the Muslim community in India was sound and Muslims would refuse to play into the hands of the reactionaries who are serving all their own interest as well as that of the Government. He wanted to suggest that the National Convention should be held along with the Muslim League. He hoped that Indians who have the interest of their country at heart would flock to Calcutta and give their final verdict on the Nehru report and communal unity.—Free Press.

LLOYD GEORGE ON ANGLO-FRENCH PACT

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

MR. BRIDGEMAN OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Lloyd George moving a motion in the House of Commons that the Anglo-French Naval Compromise endangered the prospect of peace in Europe and good relations with America, urged that the basis of foreign policy, should be the promotion of universal friendship and co-operation, on basis of the Covenant of the League of Nations' Peace Pact.

He urged Government to make clear that they had abandoned the Anglo-French Pact and returned to the Washington policy of limitation of naval craft great and small.

Mr. Baldwin said that the compromise was no more than perfectly honest and straightforward attempt to end the Geneva deadlock, which was threatening the whole work of disarmament. The compromise had failed and, therefore, must begin over again.

MR. BRIDGEMAN OPTIMISTIC.

Mr. Bridgeman, in winding up the debate, said that he still believed that there was a chance of getting an agreement on the basis of what was the maximum craft, countries were likely to build in the next six years. Experience had shown that armed merchantmen had not the slightest chance against cruisers of a similar or even smaller armament. Britain was prepared to consider any way possible towards the reduction of armaments.

Mr. Lloyd George's amendment was rejected by 36 votes to 163.—Reuter.

LACK OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Baldwin did not believe that the British action making a reservation to the Kelloqg Pact and negotiating the Anglo-French compromise aroused the suspicions of the United States but agreed Mr. Coolidge was right in saying that Europe and United States lacked mutual understanding the reason being the statesmen of Europe and United States seldom met. Therefore, it was difficult to understand mutual idiosyncrasies and urged all concerned to study the differences betwe the political systems of the two countries. —Reuter.

HANGING BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

'Vestris' Passengers' Struggle With Waves For 18 Hours

CAPTAIN AND WIRELESS MAN MISSING

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Over a 100 passengers and crew of "Vestris" are missing, 30 hours after the ship was abandoned, and hope of further rescue lessens every hour. An American battleship reports that the missing raft evidently broke in heavy seas. A number of corpses have been sighted.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF "VESTRIS" DISASTER

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—Naval authorities now state that "Kingsbury" is not a British vessel, but an American tanker belonging to the Standard Oil Company.

"Myriam" reports that she has saved eleven more survivors of the "Vestris" disaster. The Captain of the "Vestris" confirms that the disaster was caused by the shifting of cargo. Apparently, there were no Britishers among the passengers but almost all the crew were British.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING PERSONS

DETAILS OF DISASTER LACKING

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—The steamship "Berlin" with 23 persons rescued from the "Vestris" is already en route to New York, but the Navy Department has ordered the battleship "Wyming" and nine coastguard vessels to continue the search for about 120 missing persons throughout the night. The battleship reports that eight boats and one makeshift raft left "Vestris." One boat capsized but some of its occupants were picked up. Details of the disaster ar emeagre owing to the requisitionning of all wireless facilities for the rescue work but a rescued man who was clinging to he pieces of wreckage said that he saw a woman and two children sitting on the broken portion of a raft. Waves were continually dashing over them. Another passenger was picked up by the "Berlin" after he had been 22 hours in the sea, supported by a life-belt.

RESCUE OF 'VESTRIS' SURVIVORS

TWO PERSONS PICKED UP AFTER 18 HOURS IN WATER

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—A terse description of his rescue of over a hundred survivors from the "Vestris" is given in a wireless message by Mr. Cumings, Captain of the "American Shipper". He says: "We arrived at the radio opsition of the "Vestris" at half past ten on Monday night, started a search and cruised about till forty minutes past three in the morning, when the first flare was sighted. The first boat was alongside at five minutes past four. We rescued five boats and all were on boad by half past seven. We steamed through the wreckage and found a man and a woman in the water and launched a boat and picked up two of this pluckiest people I have ever met—they had been 18 hours in water. We steamed through and through the wreckage seeking further survivors until noon and then steered for New York leaving several naval vessels on the scene of the disaster.—Reuter.

206 PERSONS RESCUED

CAPTAIN AND WIRELESS OPERATO MISSING

LONDON, Nov. 14.

New York.—The owners of the "Vestris" state that out of the 328 Persons on board the ship 206 have been saved and 122 are missing the latter including the Captain, William Carely, and the wireless operator, Noel Laughlin.—Reuter.

ALL LIFE BOATS PICKED UP

LONDON Nov. 14.

New York.—It appears from wireless reports that all eight "Vestris" lifeboats have now picked up: five of them by "American Shipper", two by steamer "Myriam" and one by "Berlin". An improvised raft which put off from ship at the last moment is still missing and is supposed to have broken up on the seas.

The battleship "Wyoming" picked up five women passengers and three of the crew floating in the lifeboats, one man holding on to the hatchcover. Corpses in the lifebelts have been sighted.—Reuter.

NO CHILDREN RESCUED

LIFEBOATS OVERCROWDED

LONDON Nov. 14.

New York.—The first story of the "Vestries" survivo rs wirelessed by Mr. Quiros, Chancellor, Argentine Consulate, New York from the steamer "Berlin" says that after leaving New York on Saturday the "Vestris" ran into slight storm. A list developed and it gradually increased to an angle of 30 degrees, making it most difficult to get out the boats. Some lifeboats were too crowded that some of occupants fell into the water as they were being lowered.

THE SECOND STEWARD'S HEROISM

Chief Engineer closed down all fires early on Monday, probably preventing the bursting of boilers. The Second Steward heroically dived into the water and helped the people. The passengers behaved well and many did not realise the gravity of the situation until they found themselves in water.

Mr. Quiros has expressed an opinion that had the lifeboats been launched earlier it should have been possible to save every life.

It is noteworthy that the list of survivors does not include 13 child passengers and shows that few cases of married couples have been saved together.—Reuter.

BRITISH CARGO STEAMER IN DANGER

POSITION NOT GIVEN

LONDON, Nov. 17.

New York.—The British cargo steamer "Kingsbury" of 4,000 tons signalled S.O.S. at six yesterday evening. Her position was not given.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND ALL PARTIES CONVENTION

Jinnah Pleads For Postponement

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

"The decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was the only possible and right decision to arrive at" said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press on his arrival here this morning from Lucknow. There was a general agreement, proceeded Mr. Jinnah, among the members of the Council of the League who were present that the only proper course was that the Nehru Report should be consdiered in the full session of the All-India Muslim League. The representatives of the League could not possibly take any part in th eproposed Convention unless at any rate the main principles of the Report were accepted by the League because even the Lucknow Conference decided to place Nehru Constitution in the shape of a bill before a convention of all parties "provided that nothing will be added or altered which is inconsitent with the agreements and decisions arrived at by the Conference."

NOT RIGHT THING.

It was, therefore, clear that unless the principles underlying the Nehru Committee recommendations were accepted by the various organisations it would be futile to send delegates to the Convention, which was not entitled to add or alter anything. The Muslim League was not officially represented at the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow. Therefore, unless the All-India Muslim League endorsed the principles underlying the Nehru Report, no useful purpose could be served by the Council of the League sending its delegates to the Convention. It is for this reason he had requested Pandit Motilal Nehru to postpone the Convention until various organisations in their full sessins had considered the Report and pronounced a judgment upon the principles. "In my opinion it will be shitting the cart before the horse to ask any organisation to send its representatives to the Convention unless the principles in the first instance have been approved.

"Apart from the constitutional aspect of the question there is a practical consideration which ought to weigh with the Nehru Committee in postponing the convention till the various organisations have met and taken their decision. Various organisations will meet at Calcutta in December and that is one of the reasons why we have decided to hold the session of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta this year. I, therefore, trust the Nehru Committee will not precipitate the holding of the Convention before the various organisations meet during the Christmas".

SPLIT IN LEAGUE.

Referring to the split in the Muslim League Mr. Jinnah said:—"Now I would like to say a word to Sir Mahomed Shafi and his friends in the Punjab. I received a letter from Sir Mahomed Shafi in reply to which I wired: "Your letter. Leaving to-morrow for Lucknow. You should consider the advisability of attending the Council meeting on the 12th November. A solution is possible". To that wire I received the following reply from Sir Mahomed Shafi:—"Your telegram. Earnestly request you to postpone the Lucknow meeting and arrange a consultative meeting of selected workers from both parties for revising a settlement." I am glad to read the public statement made by Sir Mahomed Shafi before the Simon Commission that the only reason why his group broke away from the All-India Muslim League was on the question of boycott otherwise they are all one. Sir Mahomed Shafi would like to see the Council of the League not commit itself in any way with regard to the Nehru Report. To quote his own words which I heartily endorse: "The problems now before the country are so vital and the results on the future of our unfortunate community involved in the forthcoming change, [illegible] alone our ranks and show a united front, one trembles to think what the consequences to the Indian Mussalmans will be. There is nothing now in the policy of the two sections of the League which can be said to be incapable of adjustment, and can justify the continuance of the unhappy split which occurred last year."

BURY THE PAST.

Mr. Jinnah proceeded: May I appeal to him under the circumstances to come to the next session of the League with all his friends, put forward his views as it must be admitted that the whole question is now before the League. For the sake of unity and in the interests of Mussalmans and India at large the past must be buried. I hope Sir Mahomed Shafi and his friends will attend the League without any further hesitation.

IGNORE THE FANATICS.

"In conclusion I would appeal to my Hindu friends particularly the leaders of the Hindu community in whose statesmanship and judgment I have never lost faith, to be patient and not to be carried away by stray pronouncement here and there by individuals who may work themselves up into fury. We have got such individuals in both communities unfortunately. I am sure with little patience and further efforts on both sides for a complete settlement between the two communities our endeavours will be crowned with success, because it is only by bringing the two communities together India can make further progress".—A. P.

MR. CHAGLA INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

Pleading for a postponement of the proposed All-Parties' Convention, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Secretary, Bombay Presidency Muslim League, says in the course of a statement to the Press:—

"The Council of the All-India Muslim League may well be congratulated on the eminently sensible decisions it has arrived at at Lucknow. It was just as well that the Council did not commit itself either way on the merits of the Nehru Report. With the annual session of the League so near it would have been inadvisable for an executive body to anticipate the decision of the League. In any event, there would have been no finality about the opinion that the Council might have expressed about the desirability of accepting the Nehru Report or or not. The annual session of the League would not have been bound by such an opinion and would have come to an independent conclusion unfettered and unbiassed by the lead given by the Council. But the very fact of the election of the Maharajah of Mahamudabad as the President and the selection of Calcutta as the venue should be a source of gratification to all those

(Continued on next page.)

YOUNG AFGHANISTAN FORGING AHEAD

Nations Youth Drilled into Modern Army

KING'S CALL TO OFFICIALS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

Complete details are now available of the conference summoned by the King of Afghanistan at Astur Casile. It appears that the King, in concluding the proceedings, referred to the question of "Purdah" His Majesty repeated his orders, and said that it depended on the will of the husband to make his wife observe "Purdah" or to go without it. Women who exposed themselves beyond the limits prescribed by the Shariat, would be punished.

PREPARED TO DIE FOR COUNTRY.

The King then gave five minutes to officials to consider if they would carry on his programme for the future progress of the country. At the termination of the interval, all of them promised to work the programme and were administered the oath to serve honestly and sincerely. His Majesty further said that he was a lover of his nation and he wanted them to make progress on the holy principles of Islam. He said he was prepared to die gladly if the nation wanted it. Here tears came to His Majesty's eyes. The King concluded by declaring that Mahomed Ali Khan would be his permanent representative and that he would dispose of the ordinary work while His Majesty himself attended to important work. He would also work for the King when the latter went to the provinces on tour, and Ghulam Siddiq Khan would officiate in the Foreign Ministry. Mahomed Ali Khan would also work for the King during the ten days rest which His Majesty intends to take after his recent labours.

REORGANISING THE ARMY.

The King is giving undivided attention to the development of the army and among his recent army orders His Majesty has enjoined that Lewis machines should be distributed among the army. The army should be provided with mechanical transport arrangements. Students who pass the middle school examination and give up education should get training for six months so that they may be available as reserve officers in the hour of need. Youths of the nation who receive military training according to the rules should also be taught some sort of industry so that when they leave the army they may be able to do some business. Military officers should not wear any kind of medals except independence war medals.

SIGNATORY TO ANTI-WAR PACT.

The Afghan press gives prominence to the American invitation sent through the French Republic to the Afghan Government to join the anti-war pact. The Afghan Foreign Ministry has appended its signature to this treaty and has communicated this fact to the American Republic through the French Government.

The press publishes also texts of the anti-war pact. The Afghan Ministry in a letter to the French Foreign Office requests that the American Government should be intimated of Afghanistan having signed the Pact.

ATTENTION TO BOLSHIE ACTIVITIES.

The Afghan press draws attention to Bolshevist activities in dealing with air-craft and poisonous gas. It is stated that Russia is one of the Powers which has diverted their whole attention to the development of aeriol forces and the preparation of poisonous gas. Russia believes, says an article, that gases and aeroplanes will play an important role in future wars and that it has opened a number of factories for their preparation. Russia believes for their preparation. Russia believes that war will break between her and the Capitalistic Powers sooner or later, and that Moscow and Leningrad will be face to face with the danger of enemy gases. The inhabitants are, therefore, being taught how to save themselves from the effects of poison gases. Russian experts have intented a sort of bandage for the nose which saves one from the effects of poisonous smoke.—A. P.

BUTLER COMMITTEE AND PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE COMMONS

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO LORD PEEL

LONDON, Nov. 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rennie Smith (Lab.—Penistone) asked whether the report of the Indian States Inquiry Committee would be submitted to the Government of India or His Majesty's Government, whether the report and the evidence would be published and whether the Committee's recommendations would be submitted to the Indian Legislature.

Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, replied that the report would be submitted to Lord Peel. He was unable to reply to other parts of the question.

Mr. J. P. Gardner (Lab.—Hammer-Smith) asked whether the representatives of the peoples of Indian States were not allowed to hear the counsel for the Princes or give evidence before the Committee.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Peel was not prepared to interfere with the Committee's discretion.

REVOLT IN A STATE.

Mr. Gardner asked whether there were treaties and other obligations between His Majesty's Government and any Indian States providing for British protection to a Feudatory from rebellion of his subjects against misrule and oppression.

Earl Winterton asked to be excused replying at present when the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States was being investigated.

Mr. Gardner asked whether compulsory labour prevailed in any Indian State.

Earl Winterton replied that some kinds of compulsory labour existed and said that the attention of the Durbars of Indian States has been called to the Slavery Convention of Geneva, 1926.—Reuter.

BOYD INQUIRY OPENS

LALA LAJPATRAI REFUSES TO TENDER EVIDENCE

LEADERS PROCLAIM BOYCOTT

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

For nearly two hours a number of pressmen waited outside the room of Mr. Boyd, who has been appointed to hold an inquiry into the alleged assault on some leaders on October 30 last, but as no one turned up to offer evidence the pressmen left the place. Before doing so they interviewed Mr. Boyd, who stated that he had invited Lala Lajpat Rai, M.L.A., and Messrs. Gopichand, Mahammad Alam and Raizada Hansraj, members of the Punjab Council, to make statements in connection with the alleged assault. He had also asked the Deputy Commissioner to show him the barrier and to come himself with any evidence he had to offer on November 16 and had asked the Inspector-General of Police to tender evidence on November 17.

"I MUST COMPLETE INQUIRY."

Asked whether he had seen Lala Lajpat Rai's statement to the Press boycotting the inquiry, Mr. Boyd replied:—"It is my duty to give him a chance. If he does not care to come forward I cannot help it." To the question "If no non-official person comes forward, will you hold an inquiry", the answer was "I must." Mr. Boyd further said that official evidence would be taken from November 16.

Lala Lajpat Rai in a statement to the Press says that for reasons explained earlier he has no intention of appearing before Mr. Boyd as a witness.

Dr. Gopichand says:—"I do not recognise this inquiry."

NO CONFIDENCE IN INQUIRY.

Dr. Mohammad Alam says:—"I have no confidence whatsoever in the inquiry instituted by the Punjab Government which I consider to be a false pretence for upholding the latter's prestige."

Raizada Hansraj is not in the station.

Diwan Chamanlal explains that in the earlier interview regarding the alleged assaults on leaders he congratulated the Punjab Government not on the departmental inquiry, but on the promptness with which it had instituted an inquiry, which was a welcome departure from its traditional attitude of burying its nose in the sand.—A. P.

MOVE FOR AN INQUIRY COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang's resolution, recommending the appointment of a Committee of three Members of the Legislative Council, two of whom must be legal practitioners, to inquire into the alleged police assault on some leaders on October 30, has been admitted by the President for discussion at the forthcoming session of the Council.—A. P.

MANMAD BOMB EXPLOSION

C. I. D. DISCOVERIES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The United Provinces C. I. D. have issued a statement explaining the mystery of the explosion in the Allahabad Express train near Manmad on October 8th. The statement says that one of the wounded persons travelling in the compartment in which the explosion occurred was Harendra Das Bhattacharji of Benares who was arrested by the Bombay Police and who made a statetment implicating himself and two other persons in an attempt to commit an outrage in the Bombay Presidency during the visit of the Simon Commission. The bombs were being taken from Benares to Bombay but accidentally exploded in the train. Of the other persons named, one is believed to have been Prasad Misra also of Benares who was killed in the explosion.

The room rented by Misra in Benares City was searched on November 6th and it is allegad was found to contain materials for the manufacture of arms and explosives. Man Mohan Gupta alias Subli, also a Bengali resident of Benares and a brother of one of the convicts in the Kakori conspiracy case was named as the third member of the conspiracy and he is now under arrest at Benares.—A. P.

STUDENTS' FIRST HISTORICAL TOUR

SOME REFLECTIONS.

(BY ONE OF THEM.)

The first historical tour of the Bombay University students organized by the G. I. P. Railway has been carried out. It has been a great success, no doubt, from the economic view-point of the Railway Company and the pleasure view-point of the student. It has revealed many admirable and praiseworthy features of the student world of to-day in India. But it has also shown some defects, which though very small in number, are very dangerous in character. And if in future such tours are to be a complete success, both economically for the Company and intellectually as well as instructively so far as the students are concerned, these defects should be as far as possible be removed,

ABSENCE OF COMMUNAL SPIRIT.

Perhaps, the most admirable feature of the whole tour, was the complete absence of communal spirit among the students. Every one, whether he was a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, a touchable or an untouchable, a Hindu or a Mahomedan, was treated as an equal by every one else. The difference of caste, colour or creed was no barrier to mutual and cordial co-operation for the common good. It seems that the citizens of to-morrow have learnt a better lesson from the past, than the so-called politicians and party leaders of to-day.

Another, praiseworthy feature, was the splendid co-operation of the lady-students. There prevailed a spirit of absolute equality between the boys and the girls. The ladies were neither willing nor ready to be given any treatment which was in any way better than that given to the boys.

That they sometimes were given a more comfortable treatment by the authorities, speaks more for their chivalry than their discretion. This is a proof that the Indian womanhood, at least of the enlightened classes, possesses a status which is in no way inferior to that possessed by their recently emancipated sisters of the West.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

Though the co-operation between the boys and the girls on the one hand, and among the different classes of the students on the other, deserves praise, the same cannot be said of the co-operation of the students and the Professors, who were in charge of the students. Most of the Professors, from the very first, seemed to be unaware of the fact that they were in midst of students, who were on a tour, and not in the college lecture room. They expected the same discipline, and obedience to their orders, as in the class room. This rigid sense of discipline and obedience to authority, was responsible, for a most unpleasant and serious incident at Gwalior.

Disobedience to authority, is a common occurrence in the college, and is always properly dealt with. But on the tour, disobedience, was the cause of the unanimous threat of the students to return to Bombay from Gwalior without completing the tour. That so small and trivial a breach of conduct, should have created so serious a trouble, is no tribute or compliment to the abilities of the authorities in charge. No doubt the student was probably in the wrong, but that is no reason why adequate and reasonable punishment should not have been meted out to him, instead of a very severe order to return to Bombay. To expect the student meekly to obey such a harsh punishment is sheer folly. It only shows the high degree of incompetence of the professors that they did expect it. Had it not been for the only professor, who had shown regard for the boys, and in turn was respected by them, this high-handed action of the authorities would have had very serious and terrible consequences.

Even though all was satisfactorily settled, between the particular professor and the student, it is hardly creditable to both of them, that a principal of another college should have been called for to bring about the settlement. It is more than a disgrace to the student, that he should not have apologised to his own professor when the apology was first demanded, instead of giving without a word of protest when a European professor of another college ordered him to do so. This is another proof of our slave mentality.

LOW INTELLECTUAL STANDARD.

Another characteristic of the student world, that the tour revealed was the low intellectual standard of our students. This is a fact of which the students cannot be proud in any way.

Their very way of seeing and rushing from one place to another, plainly showed that many of them are not intellectuals or aesthetic lovers of beauty. Instead of admiring the exquisite architectural beauty of such places as the Pearl Mosque, the Jasmine tower, the Diwan-e-am, the Diwan-e-Khas, they crack jokes which are better suited in the month of an uneducated than in an undergraduate.

Under-graduates are expected to realise the immense historical importance, besides their other importance, of such places as the Taj and the Qutab Minar. But many of them who saw these places, made not the least possible effort to associate them with facts that they had studied in history. To some of them 30 minutes were enough to see the Taj. A very good index to their aesthetic taste. They are also expected to pay due respect to those departed great, who have left behind them such everlasting monuments of their glory which had also passed away with them.... The respect of the students for the builder of the Taj was so great, that some of them thought it beneath their dignity to take out their shoes, when entering the mausoleum chamber of the Taj.

This removal of the shoes is a sign of respect to the dead, and if Indian students will not respect these great ancestors of theirs, no one else can be expected to respect them.

An education which makes students so conceited and proud as to think themselves greater than Akbar and Shah Jahan, cannot by any decent standard, be called education. And the sooner it is mended the better it is.

If the students are given a few preliminary lectures about all these places, their historical and architectural value, before they start on the tour, it is quite likely that they would be able to understand far better and to enjoy as well as realize to a greater degree the grandeur of the past. For it must be borne in mind that education and knowledge aquired by actually seeing these places, which are a pride of India make a far deeper impression on the mind of the students, than any amount of literature can create.

All the above facts and incidents, however pleasant and unpleasant they may be, are mentioned because the writer sincerely wishes to make the tours of the future both educative and instructive. Some unpleasant defects both of the students and the professors have been pointed out with a desire that the students and the professors will try to remove them as far as possible. And it is sincerely hoped that in future tours their relations will be as cordial as to promote a spirit of good-will and respect on both sides.

SIMON UKASE RESENTED BY PRESS

(Continued from previous page.)

they were ordered to draw up and explain."—Free Press.

PUBLICITY IS OUR BUSINESS

THE "HINDU" CONDEMNS SIMON'S ACTION AS REPREHENSIBL

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Writing on the ban imposed by Sir John Simon on the Free Press representative, the "Hindu" writes as follows:—

"As the question involves large issues relating to the Press, the action of the Joint Free Conference in attempting to suppress the freedom of the Press is as reprehensible as it is unjust.

"It is claimed there is" some convention under which the Conference is working," which has made it necessary for it, to take this step. Neither the public nor the press in India are aware that any conventions had been agreed to as between the Press Agencies and the Newspapers represented at the meetings and the Conference's imposing limitations on the extent, amount of character, of the publicity to be given by them to proceedings of the Commission. If any such exist the public as well as the newspapers in India are entitled to condemn any such secret pacts. But so far as the Free Press is concerned, they deny the existance of any such undertaking.

"We need hardly say that no member of the Press will acknowledge any duties or secrecy other than those which flow from obligation of honour or of public interest between themselves and those that honour them with their confidence.

PUBLICITY IS OUR BUSINESS.

"We would remind Sir John who have apparently forgotten the British traditions in the trying conditions he is having in India that it was Mr. Delane who used constantly to remind British Ministers of his day, "that his business was publicity."

We rather think that the suspension of the admission to the Free Press is a step of the same diplomatics character as that which the French Government some weeks ago took in resenet of the leakage of the Anglo-French Secret Pact on naval construction which had been public property long while before they thought of doing anything.

"Instead of directing among his own colleagues and staff as well as among the members of the Governments concerned or what would be even more sensible of giving up the presence of maintaining secrecy on matters which ought not or could not have been secret, Sir John has gone for the Press men whose business is publicity. Can anything be more unfair or unjust?—Free Press.

MANIA FOR SECRECY CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Commenting editorially on Sir John Simon's action in suspending the pass to the Free Press, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes, under the caption "Mania for secrecy":—"The procedure adopted by Sir John Simon in punishing the news agency is even more curious than the punishment itself. One would expect that the Managing Director of the Free Press who is also its accredited representative with the Simon Commission should be given an opportunity to state his case before any steps were taken against him." Is it not a case, the papers asks, of 'Agu Lath Pichhu Bat" that is first kick and then time enough to consider whether the kick was justified or not? Is it not surprising in these circumstances that Sir John Simon should take such drastic measures against the news agency which in the course of a few years has been able to build up a reputation for its efficiency, fairness and promptitude as evidence by the very large number of newspapers which are subscribing to it and the rapidity with which its constituency is expending?

HIGH-HANDED PROCEDURE.

The incident is quite in keeping with the spirit in which the Commission was conceived, its personnel determined and the manner in which it is going on with its task but it is raising an issue of vital importance to the Indian press. There are circumstances in this connection which throw some light on the high-handed procedure adopted by one whose eminence as a lawyer and long experience as a public man must have made him realise that the step he was taking would lead to serious consequences, and would certainly not add to the popularity or prestige of the Commission, neither of which it has in abundance. The summarised memoranda of the Government of Bombay and of the Punjab and the detailed report of the witnesses examined thereon as supplied by the Free Press were only strengthening the nation's determination to boycott the Commission, because the real purpose behind the Commission stood revealed. But for the punctilious care taken by the Free Press to see that the reports that were being issued through it about the movements of the Commission, the reception accorded to it, and the incidents in connection with it are based on facts, people of one province would not have been able to ascertain the strength of the boycott movement in the other provinces. In these circumstances, it is but natural that steps should be taken to suppress the news agency which does not allow extraneous considerations to influence the character of the service, it is under obligation to its constituency to render. We shall be glad if we find any other explanation of the high-handed treatment to which the Free Press of India has been subjected—a treatment it has done nothing to deserve, as far as can be gathered from the order issued by Sir John Simon and from the statement published by it.

DUTY OF THE PRESS.

The press in India has also a duty in this connection, it does not matter whether owned by the Britishers or by Indians. Every newspaper should consider seriously whether after the treatment to which the Free Press has been subjected, it should give through its columns publicity to the proceedings of a Commission which has a Chairman who has proved himself incapable of applying his mind judicially to a question and gives his decision without giving the other side the slightest opportunity to present its case. If Sir John Simon is really afraid of publicity, and is labouring under a mania for secrecy, should not the press of India respect the Purdah he and his colleagues are desirous of doing their work behind?"

The "Viswamitra" editorily writs that cancellation of the pass is an unjust and uncalled for attack on the recognised rights of press reporters.—Free Press.

FREE PRESS TO RESUME DUTY

KARACHI, Nov. 14.

The Free Press of India, it is understood, will be resuming the full reporting of the Joint Free Conference when the Conference hold their next sitting—Free Press.

INSULT TO THE PRESS.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

Writing last evening, the New India on "Sir John Simon and the Free Press," says:—

"Sir John Simon has shown utter lack of understanding in excluding the Free Press from reporting the proceedings of the Commission. Its representative definitely repudiates the suggestion that the memoranda were obtained or used in an unfair manner and challenges Sir John to say that either in reporting the proceedings or in commenting on them, he has deviated from the standards of strictness and accuracy."

Continuing, the paper says, "The Free Press representative being under no obligation to Sir John the queer views regarding them rightly decided to exercise a judgment in favour of publication. He argues with perfect justice that so long as he gathers information in a honest manner and is not guilty of betraying confidence, he is entitled to disclose it in public interests.

"Sir John has been guilty of insult to the Press as a whole by his arbitary shutting out the Free Press. The offence is aggravated by his insolent warning to his Indian colleagues, that it would be difficult hereafter to place any reliance on their intergrity.

"In regard to his action against the Free Press, we entirely agree with its representative that it constitutes a gross violation of the privileges of the Press. If India were a free nation instead of a subject one all the newspapers would stand together in upholding the common rights of the Press."—Free Press.

MUSLIMS AND ALL PARTIES CONVENNION

(Continued from previous page.)

who are pledged to support the basic principles of the Nehru Report.

POSTPONE CONVENTION.

"May I make this personal appeal to Pandit Motilal Nehru in the best interests of the cause we all hold dear, to postpone the Convention till after the League has met and finally decided. If the Convention meets earlier the League will not be able to play any part whatsoever in it. The Convention being called to work out the details of the principles of accepted at Lucknow. The League without formally accepting them cannot possibly send accredited representatives to participate in the work of the Convention. Those of us who were present at Lucknow and accepted the Report might assist in the deliberations of the Convention, but we shall be doing so in our individual capacity and thus the task of getting the Mussalmans to ratify the Report will have been carried no further.

PUTTING HORSE BEFORE CART.

Besides, it seems to me, if the Convention is to represent all parties who are supposed to take their stand on the Nehru Report and to transcribe in a Parliamentary Bill the resolutions passed at Lucknow, it is but meet that these parties should first be given an opportunity to ratify these decisions

BOYCOTTING THE CONGRESS

HALLS REFUSED TO LONDON BRANCH !

DIFFICULTY OF HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS

(Orient Press Service)

LONDON Nov. 14.

The London branch of the Indian National Congress will be discussing the problem of Indian States this afternoon in the presence of the delegation of Indian States subjects who have been specially invited. The Nehru Report is also on the agenda.

The Congress branch here is confronted with the problem of finding a permanent meeting place as the two halls where previous meetings had taken place have now been refusing owing presumably to pressure from high quarters.—"Forward"

This is the case not only with the Muslim League, but also with the other political organisations, the Congress, the Mahasabha, and the Liberal Federation have not yet expressed an opinion in their corporate capacity on the Lucknow decisions it would be revising the logical order of things to ask them to be present at the Convention and then to consider the Nehru Report at their annual sessions.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

King Amanullah works Miracles

Picture, if you can, a man of the inhospitable mountains of the East. At his birth men fired guns outside his home in exultation, and his village rejoiced that here was veritably a man child. Insh Ullah. It was the will of Allah says Mr. Roland G. Wild in the "Daily Mail":—

His youth he spent among the squalor of an Eastern village in the wilds. No comforts, no tenderness, no cleanliness surrounded his thin, starved body. No education fed his tiny brain, no knowledge save the cunning of the Oriental who is perpetually hungry.

With time, and his natural cunning he developed a more far-seeing nature than his comrades. He prospered, according to the standards of the East, until there was no one in the village who could say him nay.

He became hard of sinew, keen of eye to range the mountains, stern with a robber of his own village generous to an unfortunate. And eventually the village rose and gave him the title of "lambadar," lord of their clan in the bleak mountains.

There came a day when rumour said that the King was dead, murdered in green Jallalabad, and another reigned in his stead. A King, they said, who did strange things. One Amanullah, to whom the nations of the West gave homage when he journeyed across the sea to their palaces. Many strange things were said by travellers, of a new city arising out of Kabul Plain, which "had the Devil," with miracles on every side, lights to rival the stars, women with faces for all to see, pleasant gardens and vaulting waters.

In the course of time he received an order. It told him, by order of the King, to make his way to Kabul, thence to the new city, to see the King, this new miracle-worker who had been to the West . . . He is here now, this man of the wild mountains; he, and seven hundred of his like.

WESTERNIZED.

The "lambadar" was taken to a great hall, like the halls of Hindustan, where he was told to change his clothes, the flowing ragged shirt of many colours, his winding turban, the pride of his village, and his loose, baggy trousers, caught in at the ankle, and his huge, curling, rope-soled shoes for the thick, unhandy and confining cloth of the West and of Hindustan. For his shoes worn with travel over the mountains, comfortable and easy to his hard feet, he was given black boots, which clung to his ankles, intricate with laces and holes.

The long black coat cramped his huge shoulders, the trousers the freedom of his legs. Round his neck there was a black noose and on his head, in place of the proud turban that could serve as pillow, headgear, or perhaps the strangling rope for an enemy, they gave him a meagre black hat that perched on his greasy black locks.

Insh'Ullah—it is the order of the King—but would to God his people would never see him!

ROYAL MIRACLES.

And there came too a barber, by order of the King who persuaded him to cut his fine black beard, the dignified thick hairs that clung to his hard, lean cheeks even the flowing moustache that he had twirled especially for this visit to the miracle city of Afghanistan. He submitted. Insh' Ullah."

Later he walked in the gardens of the King. Yes the travellers' tales had been true. It was verily a King who could work miracles. Water flung itself in the air, flowers grew, not as in the mountains, but where they had been commanded to grow. There was music.

Police, strange men in red coats, walked the paths and told him what to do. He sat down, crouching on his haunches as he had always done in his village. But the red-coats came and told him that he, the "lambadar" must sit on the wooden seat. He did, and it was uncomfortable. Nevertheless, all the world. Afghans were doing so. He tried again, and found that it was bearable.

The music still played. Women walked about with their faces for all the world to see. White men too, and not with the air of captives or of slaves.

THE VOICE.

There came the shining motor-car, swift as the deer upon the plains, silent as the hawk of the mountains. They said, his friends, that it had been given by a foreign King, a white King. It slid into the gardens between the marvellous flowers that grew by order of the new King. And from it there came the figure that he had been told of by those lying travellers, no other than the King.

One voice he recognised in all this tumult of the impossible. It was the voice that rang from the minaret five times during the day, the Iman calling the faithful to prayer. But it was a strange mosque tall and built of stone from the West, lighted with stars from the West, decorated and splendid with a gaiety that he did not know.

There was another meeting place for prayer too. Many hundreds went there in the evening and worshipped a flickering light upon the wall, with the semblance of men, foreigners to whom this had been the forbidden country. He did not well understand this strange thing this cinema.

Seven hundred of these men, who have lived their lives in the mountains are here in Paghman. Dressed uniformly in black, they sat for the first time on wooden seats and listened to the King's voice, magnified by amplifiers, in the amphitheatre built in the gardens.

WOMEN TO WORK.

The King addressed them with emphasis and force, bidding them return to their villages and tell of the wonders of the West that had sprung up in Paghman. Afghanistan, he said, had given nothing to the world. Women had never worked for the country. They must abolish purdah and enrol women in the great work of making Afghanistan fit for the comity of nations.

These words were spoken in the strangest parliament the world has ever seen. King Amanullah, in morning coat and top hat, spoke from a decorated dais flanked by scarlet and white uniforms of his cavalry. Before him marched whiteclad youths, fluttering the black flag of the Afghans, and before him stood the representatives of all the nations of the world.

One Englishman and his wife were included—Sir Francis and Lady Humphrys; with the British Delegation in morning coats and top hats—Bond-street among the Afghan mountains.

After a week, the men of the mountains will return to their villages. For another three years they will wear the familiar baggy clothes of their kind, rule their villages as Afghan villages have been ruled since before Alexander stormed the hills from the West.

And meanwhile, the new Afghanistan, this trip of the artificial West now blazing with fireworks and light, will go on. How long?

"THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY"

Continued from page 6)

fered by our benign Government a Hindu student could take his Degree with Marathi, Sanskrit and English but how many, one is inclined to ask, have availed themselves of these elaborate and broad-minded arrangements? Is it the medium of instruction that is to be put down as the detrimental factor or is there some other deterrent force? Surely our brilliant but misguided critic would not advise us to teach Marathi or English in Urdu.

NUMBER OF HINDU STUDENTS.

The decrease in the number of Hindu scholars complained of by the critic is another ingenious attempt to hoodwink the public. The bogey is again Urdu, the unhappy medium of instruction. The fact is that the critic is speaking of a time when education was not quite as popular as it is now-a-days. A second cause may be the inadequacy of the curriculum which seldom prepares pupils for practical life. A third is the fact that most Hindu students go in for pleadership after passing their Middle School Examination and some join Engineering and Medical Schools after completing the School Final Course. A fourth still may be attributed to the fact of early marriage among Hindus thus throwing early responsibility on slender shoulders and forcing early launching out into the world. But times have changed and now the number both of schools and of scholars has gone up considerably as the following figures show:—

	1916	1928
Primary Schools	1,123	2,039
Middle Schools	87	208
High Schools	22	49
Colleges	2	7
Special Schools	20	49
Number of Scholars	93,279	2,71,857

If in spite of the above arguments and figures one persists in holding Urdu as the main cause of fall in the number of Hindu scholars the question as to why these Hindu students did not join the School Leaving Certificate Course where they are prepared for Madras University and where the medium of instruction is English, comes up for consideration. There are quite a number of High Schools in the Dominions, running parallel classes to meet the varying needs of the population and acting feeders to both the Universities. If Urdu was ever such a great stumbling block in the way of a Hindu scholar he could very easily have avoided the Osmania Matriculation and taken up the School Leaving Certificate Course. But the fact that the rolls of School leaving class have not swelled abnormally proves that things here are not really as black as they have been painted.

Again the statement that English has been relegated to a secondary place in the curriculum is entirely untrue. On the other hand a cursory glance at the curriculum of the State would reveal the fact that English and Mathematics are the only compulsory subjects while the rest are optionals; for instance in the Middle or Matriculation class a Hindu boy could pass his Examination without facing the ordeal of Urdu but he cannot possibly avoid English or Mathematics. The same is the case right up to B.A. Let it be understood once for all that Urdu is not a compulsory subject as most people think but it is only used a vehicle of instruction and as regards its justification and propriety in that capacity enough one hopes, has been said above and there is no need to dilate upon it any more.

(Continued on page [illegible])

U. P. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL TO ELECTORS

BENARES, Nov. 13.

The United Provinces Congress Committee has left to the discretion of the District Town Congress Committees whether they should officially participate in the forthcoming elections to the Municipal and District Boards. The Committee, is, however, strongly of the opinion that candidates should contest the elections on the basis of the principles contained in the programme already adopted.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Provincial Congress, Committee, draws attention to the candidates and electors to many points which include: indirect taxation; abolition of octroi, direct taxation to be graduated, so that the burden shall fall on those who are able to bear; the very poor should be entirely exempted; no house tax; water rate and scavenging tax should be levied on those who pay a certain minimum house rent; additional taxation should be levied on amusements and richer persons; property tax should be levied, but persons having a certain minimum income should be exempted, there should be a tax on the employment of domestic servants abovt two in number; there should be compulsory education and playgrounds for children and houses for the poor at a low rent; no person should be ejected for townplanning until accommodation is provided elsewhere; the promotion of cottage industries, spinning weaving and reading rooms; provision should be made for the aged and disabled; much larger proportion of the central revenues which are collected in rural areas should be spent in those areas; a vigorous attempt to get the Acts changed should be made when necessary for carrying out the recommendations; Municipal work should be carried on national lines they should strive for efficiency and no communal and sectional considerations should be allowed to creep; nepotism and jobbery should on no account be tolerated.—A. P.

500,000 PILGRIMS SEE SOLAR ECLIPSE

GOVT. SPEND 5 LAKHS OF RUPEES ON PREPARATIONS

THANESAR, Nov. 12.

Five hundred thousand people have arrived here for the Kurkshetra Solar Eclipse Fair and thousands arer still coming. Recognising the importance of the occasion the Government of the Punjab has spent over five lakhs of rupees on preparations, and has depute a staff of experienced and senior officers to make arrangements in connection with the festival. The Government has also made a grant of Rs. 1,11,000 for the sinking of three tube wells which supply 750,000 gallons water daily and this water is carried to the public by means of hundreds of standposts and storage tanks fitted with tape. Lt. Col Gild, the Director of Public Health, Punjab and Messrs Howell and Bromage Engineers, Public Health Department, are looking after these arrangements. The Minister for local self-Government performed the ceremony of inaugurating the water works. The Punjab Government expect to sink three more tube-well and complete the system of waterworks for the whole of the Fair area. For the present the portion of the fair area which is not served by tube-wells obtains its water supply from ordinary wells which have been cleaned and chlorinated.—A. P.

"DISCIPLINARY ACTION" AGAINST STUDENTS

GUJERAT COLLEGE SENSATION

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 12.

As about 160 students of the F. Y. A. Class, Gujarat College, a Government College, did not attend the examination in mathematics in the terminal examination on October 12 at the time of the arrival of the Simon Commission, the Principal Mr. G. Findlay Shirras wrote a letter to the guardians of the students concerned asking them why their sons or wards had absented themselves and whether they did so with their knowledge. The letter also stated that another examination would take place on the 21st instant and that absentees must pay a fine of three rupees. Dr. Hariprasad Desai the President of the Youth League waited on the Principal and requested him to remit the fine, but the principal said that he had to maintain discipline in the College. The examination had been fixed some time ahead, and students could not absent themselves for political reasons.

Under the orders of Government students were prohibited from taking part in politics. A public meeting of students and their guardians is to be held this evening to consider what steps to take in connection with the [illegible] Principal.—A. P.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LALA LAJPATRAI

Dear Lalaji,

I have every respect for you. I am certain none will compete with me in that respect. Indian youth is expecting from you blessings and encouragement in their fight for independence. From tre interview published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 9th of November, it seems on the contrary, that you are pouring cold water on the enthusiasm of the young party of independence.

(1) You admit that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Subhash Bose are men whose sincerity, high character and scholarship you value, yet you say that you cannot regard them as safe guides at the present juncture. Why do you think so? Only because they are young? This is an age-long complaint. Sincerity, high character, scholarship and young blood combined together, will work wonders. I am not going to teach you history. It will be ridiculous on my part to do so. Mazzini and Garibaldi of Italy, Washington and Franklin of America, Lenin and Trotsky of Russia, Anver and Kemal of Turkey, Engenshen and Chankai Shek of China were or are young men. By God's grace, we have also our Jawaharlal and Subhash. Give them your Guru-mantra of experience, but do not disregard them.

(2) As regards Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's "mental reservation" your statement is fully justifiable. If Mr. Srinivas Iyengar is really serious and sincere, he must resign his seat in the Legislative Assembly. The President of the Independence for India League cannot remain a member of the Legislative Assembly. It is highly ridiculous and highly harmful to the advancement of the cause of freedom.

(3) There might be quarrels between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar. But that cannot be the only reason for the inauguration of the Independence Party. The Congress cannot be said to have passed into the hands of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar or any particular group of persons. The nation is fully awakened and it will choose its own leaders. The charge of irresponsibility is futile and it will not be out of place if I humbly assert that the future Congressmen will consider hundred times before taking any serious forward step.

(4) You complain that the people, who talk of complete political independence, have no programme "effective or possible whereby they could achieve it." You might have read in papers that these very people under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Subhash Bose have formed a League and have drafted also a Constitution of the League. They will, very soon, evolve a line of work for the achievement of their goal. Lalaji, you know and fully remember that before ten years, it was a high sin to talk of independence. Our very brothers in the Congress counted the Independencewallas as country's enemies, and if you permit me to say so, helped the Government indirectly and even directly to suppress their activities. Those days are gone. The people who talk of Independence have asserted their rights. The All-Parties' Conference had to recognise the strength of the Party of Independence and had realised the necessity of permitting this Party to have its own programme and continue its activities. Lalaji, you seem to be rather in a great hurry to criticise the Party. The Independence Party has only recently crossed one great barrier of their own countrymen's opposition. Now is the time for us to consider and fix our programme of work. Lalaji, help us in our great task. Your suggestions and your help will be very gladly and obligingly received by the Independence Party. Of course, the Government may be able, as you say, to suppress all our activities and they will care a jot for peace. But that does not mean that the people of Independence Party should cease their efforts and begin to advocate Dominion Status. Such timid advice is not expected from you at least.

(5) As regards bluff what are the people, who advocate Dominion Status, doing? Dominion Status-wallas have been rising a cry of unanimous demand without thinking for a moment to create a sanction behind it. Is it not a bluff? I know this is not a convincing answer. The cry of Independence is a very serious step. The people who advocate Independence fully know their duty and I am sure that they will try their best to plan a programme and put their whole soul in carrying it out successfully. The nation is thirsty for direct action. Let the All-Parties' Conference unanimously resolve a programme of direct action as they have formed an unanimous demand to gain their own end and the Independence Party, I think, will not hesitate to join hands with them. Lalaji, you seem to be rather angry with the Madras group. It is a very serious charge to say that they do not mean business. How did you forget to count ten before making such a painful attack on a group of men who have suffered, sacrificed and devoted their lives for the country's cause.

(6) Finally you say that you are too old and weak to carry on active work and therefore you will leave the field for the younger generation to do what they think best. That is perfectly a right attitude.

Yours sincerely,
V. M. BHUSKUTE,
Secretary,
Independence for India League,
Maharashtra Branch.
"Swaraj" Office,

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OPPOSITION TO SEPARATION OF SIND

HINDU DEPUTATION'S CASE

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

The Conference of the Statutory Commission examined to-day the Sindh Hindus led by Professor Chablani. The Hindus divided their case into two parts. One part related to the position of the Hindus in Sind. The cher part related to the objections against the separation of Sind.

On the question of the position of the Hindus in Sind, Prof. Chablani said the Hindus desired to emphasise the extent to which public administration had been affected by the various principles of communalism. The Hindus also wanted that adequate safeguards should be provided to prevent a repetition of the occurrence now frequent under the existing system. The Hindus wanted nothing more than what Sir John Simon described as "Justice between man and man." The Hindus asked no special privileges for the Hindu minority. They only asked for equality to all citizens in the matter of franchise. They wanted the removal of the anomalies now existing in regard to the enfranchisement of the agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

EQUAL FRANCHISE.

Asked to make concrete suggestions in regard to the equalisation of franchist, Prof. Chablani said that at present those who made a profit of Rs. 128 from lands had votes. Similarly he wanted a person paying income-tax on the same earning be made a voter. Continuing, Prof. Chablani said that joint electorate was the only method of election compatible with responsible self-government. Representatives of the people must appeal to the suffrage of the electorates by reason of their service to the commonweal and not as members of any community. The Hindus opposed the reservation of seats to Moslems in Sind where they were a majority community. The Hindus were opposed to excessive representation of any community in the Legislatures; but if that principle were to be adopted, the Hindus wished that they should have as many members for their voting strength as the Muslims had for their voting. Continuing, Prof. Chablani said that the Hindus favoured provincial autonomy and that they wanted the Central Government to have reserve powers of intervention on the ground of public welfare. He said the Hindus also urged the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. He also desired that the members of the service should be made to feel that as public servants they were servants of the whole community and not only of that community to which they belonged.

OPPOSED TO SEPARATION.

On the question of separation of Sind, Prof. Chablani said that the province was too small to be constituted into a separate province. The Sukkur Barrage was not the only scheme for the building up of Sind. Sind had many such schemes to tackle, each three would be adequate [illegible] tacked on to a major province like Bombay. Sind was a civiliser of races. A large number of the border tribes engaged in Sind especially in Karachi benefitted by the civilising influence. Sind stood to gain inconsiderably by remaining as a part of Bombay than as a separate province.

The Conference adjourned for lunch.

IRRIGATION TO BE "RESERVED"

CHIEF ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE

Giving evidence before the Statutory Commission Conference, Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer, said that the Sukkur Barrage scheme would be complete by 1934. It would begin to operate from 1932. The original estimate had gone up by 9 per cent. From the depatmental point of view a great deal would depend on efficiency in the maintenance of canals and more particularly impartiality in distribution of water. There were Zamindars who were also great landlords and who might influence the administration and deprive smaller Zamindars of their water. Excluding three and a half lakhs of acres to be given at concession rates, there would be still considerable area to be sold by auction and calculated to fetch good prices. The proceeds of the land should enable the payment of accumulated interest. Mr. Harrison opposed the transfer of irrigation to the control of the Ministers, on the ground that political pressure would be brought to bear on the Ministers. I have heard it said on high authority, said Mr. Harrison, that no Ministry can last or three months if irrigation became a transferred subject.

After the examination of Mr. Harrison, there was a conference with the Provincial Committee members when their tentative conclusions were discussed. It is understood the Provincial Committee favour provincial autonomy with a second chamber in the province and also extension of separate electorate to the Depressed classes and other minority communities. These are said to be the tentative views.

The Conference concluded their labours at Karachi. The Commission left tonight for Quetta 'en route' Peshawar. The Commission begin sittings on the 17th [illegible] Peshawar.—Free Press.

HENRI BERGSON

AWARDED NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.

The Nobel Prize for Literature for 1927 has been awarded to the French philosopher, M. Henri Bergson, and that for 1928 has been awarded to the Norwegian authoress Madam Sigrid Undset for "Growth of the Soil."—Reuter.

PATIALA CASE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Butler Committee's session to-day was largely occupied with the Patiala [illegible]

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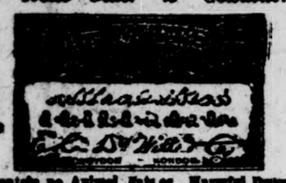

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LONDON POLICEWOMEN

ALL DAY JOBS FOR THE "CONSTABLETTES"

CALL HER "SIR"

What exactly are the duties of a policewoman, who, according to Sir William Horwood, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, is incapable of doing "really responsible police work"?

To a Londoner it would seem that they should "only stand and wait." There are three or four particular police-women who can be found at particular spots in the West End at almost any time between eleven in the morning and eleven at night, says the "Daily Herald."

The duties of a London policewoman are not arduous, but a provincial "constablette" works as long and often longer than a policeman and she is paid slightly less than a constable.

In London no policewoman is on duty after eleven o'clock at night, but it is *after* eleven that the cases come thick and fast!

NOT AN EASY JOB.

In the provinces, however, a "constablette's" job is by no means an easy one. She reports for duty at nine, sometimes earlier. She is then given the cases of women and children that have come into the police station overnight. She has also to accompany women prisoners and witnesses in court.

Interrogation of women and children is done solely by policewomen.

In the afternoon the policewoman patrols the parks: and in the eveing her work often takes her on to midnight. If she has occasion to arrest a woman, she is often up until two in the morning.

At the police station all the quarrelling housewives come to her with their troubles, and as often as not she is able to prevent cases coming into court.

CONSTABULETTIQUETTE.

There are many points of "Constabulettiquette" which must be observed. Some are:—

A constable always addresses a "constabulette" as "Miss". (This in spite of the fact that many policewomen are married. There is one in London who has a daughter in the Nottingham force.)

"Constablettes" always address each other by their surnames and their female superiors as "Sir."

So next time you ask the time of a policewoman, call her "Sir" and all will be well.

QUARREL BETWEEN PT. MOTILAL AND MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR

LALA LAJPATRAI'S SORROW

Lala Lajpatrai writes in the People:"—The attacks on Pt. Motilal Nehru, covert though transparent, and on Dr. Besant, open and transparent, were undignified and came from men whose own record was not free from blemish. It was a shock to hear that an ex-president of the Indian National Congress and Deputy Leader of the Congress party in the Legislative Assembly, a man of learning and a man of great position in the country, should have openly confessed that the oath of allegiance taken in the Assembly was taken with mental reservations. It may have been courageous to make that statement, it may have been even true in his case but it did not add either to the dignity of the Congress or to his own dignity as a leader. If such a man can swear allegiance to the Crown with mental reservations, what guarantee is there that every part of his propaganda is not carried on with mental reservations? Without meaning any offence to him, I am sorry to remark that he has degraded himself by this statement. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar is a man of great parts. He is a man of sacrifice. He is able, learned and rich. On his part to make a statement of this kind unblushingly shows courage which cannot be admired.

I say so in sorrow. I have had my quarrels with Pt. Motilal Nehru. During the last election he did not spare me, nor I him but both he and I have relognized that personal considerations should not be allowed to prejudice the work of the country. We have worked shoulder to shoulder with one another in the Assembly and also outside it. Within two months of the election time we were working together in the Assembly, even when Pt. Motilal Nehru was contemplating a suit against the "Bandematram." (The "Bandematram" had erred grievously in attacking his personal character. It was done without my knowledge and as soon as I knew of it I rebuked the editor for having copied an article from another newspaper throwing aspersions on Pt. Motilal Nehru's character. Perhaps but for my intervention the compromise eventually agreed to would not have been carried out. Gandhiji knows it and so do a few other public men.) I am extremely sorry that the differences between Pt. Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar should affect the work of the country, but I am free to confess that in the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee the speech delivered by Pt. Motilal Nehru was much more manly, courageous and to the point than that delivered by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's speech was very good in so far that it wanted to let bygones be bygones, and I really admired him when he said we should begin with a clean slate, but I know that it is easier to say so than to do; and I am not quite sure that the quarrel between Pt. Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivas Iyengar has been closed by the resolution adopted in the All-India Congress Committee.

JAPANESE EXCITEMENT OVER KELLOGG PACT

"ACT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CONSTITUTION"

The Japanese Opposition is fiercely attacking the Government for having signed the Kellogg Pact—not because of the purpose of the Pact, but because, under Article I, the signatories declare that they are acting "in the names of their respective peoples."

To have signed "in the name of the people" instead of "in the name of the Emperor" is denounced as "republicanism" and as "an intolerable act, absolutely incompatible with the Japanese Constitution." Says the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

Two membes of the Kenkokukai—a semi-Fascist organisation—have even laid with the Tokio authorities formal charges of lese majestie against the Premier and against Count Uchida, who signed the treaty.

The Government's supporters—who are, if anything, even more reactionary than the Opposition—are uncomfortably explaining that the phrase in the Pact was only a customary international formula, that it must be interpreted not punctiliously but in relation to the Constitution, and that anybody who suggests that it can mean anything derogatory to the Imperial omnipotence is himself guilty of disloyalty.

The final touch of comedy is given by the fact that the official translation of the treaty into Japanese instead of rendering the dangerous phrase *"Jimmin no ni oite"* (in the name of the people), has adroitly converted it into "Jinmin no tame ni" (in the interests of the people).

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

CALCUTTA SESSION

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

It will be very gratifying to those who are looking forward with eager expectancy to the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress as something unique in its history to know that under the able guidance of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, the very resourceful General Secretary of the 43rd Session of the Congress, a huge plot of unused land measuring about one hundred bighas, in what is known as Park Circus Area, is going to be converted into the political hub of India. Here during the Congress Week in December almost all the leaders of thought and action in India will congregate like pilgrims on a sojourn to a holy place and lay their heads together to decide questions of life and death to the Nation.

THE PANDAL.

The whole area has now been covered by corrugated iron hoardings and the main pandal which is going to be a mammoth structure designed to accommodate twenty thousand souls is in process of construction but so far as could be gathered from the General Secretary's office the sitting arrangements will be on a novel plan and the rostrum will be located in such a place as to render the voice of the speaker audible to the farthest extremities.

Besides the Congress Pandal there will be a number of smaller pandals available for the many other Conferences of which we have such a plethora in the Congress Week. One of these will be set apart for the Subjects Committee's deliberations and this will considerably facilitate the work of the Congress.

PARKS WITH RESTAURANTS.

Round about the Congress Pandal beautiful parks with restaurants attached to them will be laid out so that people who want to snatch a few minutes' diversion from their all too serious preoccupations within might have these amenities ready at hand.

DELEGATES' CAMPS.

In the extreme south will be located the Delegates' camps providing accommodation for well over three thousand people and by thus putting them up in the same place, it is hoped a better understanding and appreciation of each other's viewpoints would be possible and a spirit of camaraderie between delegates hailing from all points of the compass might be fostered.

THE EXHIBITION.

Another most important feature of the Congress will be the Exhibition From what we have come to know it is evident that the Exhibition will be organised on the most elaborate scale and will be representative of all phases of India's industrial life. The stalls are fast approaching completion.

THE VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

But in order to carry out these very onerous and multifarious duties efficiently it is essential that the authorities should have at their beck and call an army of well-disciplined, efficient and patriotic volunteers to work out the details and it is very encouraging to note that the volunteer corps has long ago come into being. Dr. Roy's resourcefulness has secured for the use of volunteers two big garden-houses with very spacious compounds. The owners of these houses, Dr. Promode Roy of Marwara Hospital and Srijut Tilak Dhari Lall, deserve to be congratulated on their public spirit.

RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

A regular office for the recruitment of volunteers is going to be shortly opened in a central place and the force will be two thousand strong. It is in the contemplation of the organisers to retain a portion of this volunteer force on a permanent basis. The volunteers shall have to go through a medical test and must take an oath of allegiance to the Congress. They will also be required to undergo a preliminary training for a few days. It is most likely that the volunteers will be provided with Khaddar uniform by the Congress.—"Forward."

LAKHS OF PILGRIMS AT KURUKSHETRA

SOLAR ECLIPSE

THANESAR, Nov. 12

No less than six to seven lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of India mustered strong to celebrate the Solar eclipse fair. The largest number of visitors arrived this morning. Every inch of space at and around the Kurukshetra tanks and the Samyhit tank was occupied by devotees of Sanatan Dharma anxious and eagar to have the first dip simultaneously with the commencement of the eclipse. Women alone numbered over two lakhs.

Traffic arrangements and control were admirable. Nawab Mohamed Hayat Khan, Commissioner, Ambala, Mr. Kriplani, Deputy Commissioner, Karoal, Dr. Acguire, Civil Surgeon, Karnal, Col. Gill, Director, Public Health, and other medical officers visited the Mela area on an elephant back.

At 2-55 p.m. the eclipse was visible on the northern portion of the right side of the sun. Pilgrims bathed peacefully and inspite of the large crowds no serious accident was reported till 3/30 p.m. The second bath will begin at 5-45. Thousands of pilgrims are returning to their homes tonight. Volunteers of different organisations and boy scouts are working 18 hours daily to maintain proper arrangements.—A. P.

INDIAN PRINCES AND BRITISH INDIA

POSSIBILITY OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The "Leader" publishes the following special cable:—

The Butler Committee's refusal to receive oral argument and evidence in support of their written memorandum was not unexpected by the States' people's delegation, who are now actively engaged in placing the people's view point before the public through the press and otherwise.

The delegation observes that the spokesmen of the Princes emphasise the disadvantage to the Indian states arising from the disregard by British India of the principle of 'no taxation without representation'. The people's delegation accordingly demonstrate that that exactly is the position of the subjects regarding internal taxation and expenditure.

Signs are not wanting that the Princes appreciate the strength of the people's representations and it seems that there is a possibility that favourable results may ensue from the presence of the delegation here.

I understand that the representatives of the Princes Chamber committee here, without committing their colleagues, express the view that the proposed conference between the Princes and British Indian political leaders may result in the removal of misunderstanding, and clearing up of differances and afford a basis of common action.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who before leaving India strongly recommended such a conference, speaking on behalf of the delegation here, expresses the hope that a conference will be held at an early date, but that it will be incomplete without the participation of the representatives of the states' people.

ERUPTION AGGRAVATES

AWE-INSPIRING MIDNIGHT SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Catania.—The second phase of the eruption has been followed by redonbled religious fervour, inhabitants taking out processions holding up miraculous relics and invoking stirdy intercession. An awe-inspiring midnight service was held at which the light of torches added to the reflection of moltan lava. Hundreds of people kneeling on the ground prayed aloud amid clouds of incandescent ashes. The monument of Madonna was brought forth and hoisted facing the volcano but the recrudescence of eruption necessitated the removal of the statue on a lorry to escape destruction.—Reuter's Special.

NOTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A TURKISH WOMAN'S INTERVIEW

(From A Correspondent).

MIDDELBURG, Sept. 19.

It will be remembered that on the 15th of September, 1928 at Klerksdorp, Transvaal, at a meeting of the Rt. Hon. Sir Srinivasa Sastri disturbances had taken place and a dastardly attack was made on the person of Mr. Sastri but fortunately he was not hurt. On that occasion the "Indian Views" of Durban wrote "Today, metaphorically, if not actually, South Africa—with its sovereign status and its excessive national self-consciousness—is busy apologising to India for the savagery and intolerance of its own White inhabitants towards a cultured and dignified gentleman, Mr. Sastri." After the incident everybody was looking forward for the prosecution of the perpetrators of the mean attack on the Agent-General of the Government of India.

Now it is officially published that the "Attorney-General declines to make any prosecution in connection with the disturbances at Klerksdorp meeting."

India! Please note.

MR. SASTRI'S LECTURE.

At the lecture delivered by Mr. Sastri the Transvaal University at Pretoria, Sir William Solomon, the Officer Administering the Government of the Union of South Africa (a phrase which denotes Acting Governor-General) presided. And the Acting Governor-General paid a high tribute to Mr. Sastri. Mr. Sastri spoke on "Indian Literature" with special reference to the works of Kalidas.

TURKISH WOMAN IN TRANSVAAL.

The first Turkish-born woman to arrive in South Africa, and the first Turkish woman to marry a South African Indian came to the Transvaal last week. She is the wife of Mr. O. H. Motan, who is a son of Mr. Habib Motan, leader of the Muslim community in Transvaal. Mrs. Motan is a beautiful young woman, who speaks French as well as Turkish. She will, as "The Star" points out, provide an eye-opener to those who think of Turkey as a land where veiled women are subservient and oppressed.

Mrs. O. H. Motan granted interviews to the representatives of "The Star" and "Rand Daily Mail" of Johannesburg, last week. "I fear", she said to the representatives of "The Star", "that Turkey has been much misrepresented. Turkey to-day is being regenerated and women are throwing their weight into the work of development."

"In the courts there are women advocates, there are women teachers, women musicians, women officials, and every day there are thousands of young Turkish girls who go to offices and banks", she said.

Speaking of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Mrs. Motan said, he was loved by the whole of the nation. "He is no Mussolini," she said, "he is not a dictator; he is a father. Although a soldier, he is not pugnaciously autocratic. An outstanding warrior, he is not warlike."

The above is merely a little portion of the lengthy and very instructive interview of Mrs. O. H. Motan.

We sincerely hope she will prove an asset to the Muslim women of South Africa.

The Breatheable Cure for
Coughs-Colds-Throats
JUST as you breathe in the germs that set up throat and chest trouble, so you must breathe in the remedy that will get after those germs and heal the affected membranes of the breathing passages. Peps alone provide this ideal treatment.
When you dissolve a Peps tablet in the mouth, agreeable *healing, chest-strengthening and germicidal fumes* are given off. These Peps fumes (as the diagram shows) descend with the breath down the throat and air-tubes straight to the lungs.
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Peps help you to escape the 'flu and pneumonia peril, which are liable to result from neglected colds. Ex. One a bottle of all medicine dealers.
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EVANS' LIQUID PARAFFIN
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15 1928

THE HENRY FORD OF FRANCE

An Interview With M. Citroen.

HIS EIFFEL TOWER ADVERTISEMENT

Sudden, jaggged flashes of light rip fast and high across the Paris night, loke a terrific lightening from just above the blue-black rim of chestnut trees long the Seine. The fiery stilettos scarcely have dropped but of the sky when a pillar of flame rises from the shadows of the river. It seethes up and up. six hundred, seven hundred nearly one thousand feet. This is extinguished and there is a moment of barren blackness. Then from the peak to which the fire has sped to vanish, new lights burst forth and race downward, and a seven-lettered word gleams forth against the night. The word, Leland Etowe writes in "Nation's, Business," is "Citroen." The column is the Eiffel tower. The sign is the highest and one of the largest electrical advertising signs in the world. Of how it came into being, of the man who conceived this advertising triumph and of his war-time business experiences, Mr. Stowe tells us:

Andre Citroen, who in less than nine years has earned the title, "the Henry Ford of France," writes his name in 200,000 electric bulbs across the Paris sky three or more nights a week. He has secured for commercial exploitation one of the most prized tourist landmarks of France. He is probably the closest French counterpart of the American big-business man who has pushed his way to the top rung.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

I went the other day to see this "Fordized" Frenchman who has blazoned his name in letters. each thirty feet high, upon a column 234 feet higher than the Woolworth Building.

It was 9-45 in the morning. An American millionaire might not be expected to be more seasonable in his appointments than that. A French companion and I drove along the quays of the Seine, past this same Tour Eiffel, to the Quai de Javel, where five or six huge buildings form the headquarters and assembling plant of Les Usines Citroen.

"See," said my companion as we halted. "There is the river for shipping his cars by water. Here is the rail-road along the bank. And here, just across the road, M. Citroen's plant. Even you Americans could not have better business foresight than that."

We entered a lobby, spotlessly neat and gleaming with efficiency. On the right five girls were busy at a telephone switchboard. That was something to hold attention, by reason of the new and very modern telephone equipment. The American traveller on the Continent learns to expect little from French telephones.

Still making mental calculations on these apparently trivial things I followed up the stairs. Not long afterwards we were ushered into the office of the man who hired the Eiffel Tower.

The man who greeted us was of average height with sparse graying hair, and keen brown eyes which narrowed slightly, betraying a native shrewdness. He wore a closely cropped moustache above thin, extremely straight lips. And more pronounced than all were the swiftly decisive and energetic movements one expects to find in the keenest American business man.

"Has my secretary given you all the information? The booklets about our plant and the circulars?" M. Citroen demanded crisply as soon as we were seated.

I assured him that he had.

"Then after that what can I tell you about?" asked M. Citroen, with the air of a man who counts minutes.

"About yourself," I said.

WORLD'S BIGGEST PAPER.

"Do you know about my newspaper? None of the details? Wait, I will show you a copy." He rang an electric summoner as energetically as a New York broker thirsting for prompt action.

"We have now had four issues; one every month. It is a full-page advertisement, to appear only on the back page of the newspapers. It is made up like a news page. It is a newspage. I have it every month in 200 newspapers, and it has a circulation of 50,000,000. Your biggest weekly has only two million in circulation. The "Petit Parisen" has a million and half. The Citroen newspaper is the biggest newspaper in the world."

There was pride unmistakable in this statement—likewise the tone of a man accustomed to think and act in big terms. In France, M. Citroen is renowned as the greatest sponsen of the power of advertising. He has dashed in where no other French manufacturer dared follow.

That, I think, is much of the secret of M. Citroen's success as a manufacturer of automobiles. Whatever is practical and good business he has seized upon. Convinced that Ford had the right idea in mass production and small profits, he launched his business on that basis. That was one idea borrowed from America. His extensive advertising campaigns are another.

"We now produce 400 cars daily," he said. "But we are buying new machinery in the United States, three million dollars' worth. When this is installed next year we shall turn out 800 cars daily."

"But how can the market take care of this tremendous increase?"

"In the United States," he replied, "there are 25,000,000 automobiles now running. Of this number General Motors makes 1,300,000 or 6 per cent. If you take France there are only 1,000,000 cars running, of which I have made 120,000. That is, I make 12 per cent. of the cars now running, and next year I will raise it to 20 per cent.

THE EUROPEAN MARKET.

"What is the answer to that? I simply means that Europe needs more cars. In proportion to the population the need over here is much greater. For, example, you have one auto to every five inhabitants in the United States. And in Canada there is one to every ten persons. In France we have one anto to every forty-three inhabitants. There is one to every forty-five in England; in Belgium, one to sixty; and in Russia, one to every 7,000.

"In America you produce 4,000,000 motor-vehicles a year. France comes second with 200,000 a year—but even so, there remains a tremendous margin. In England 10,000 autos are mannfactured yearly; in Italy 64,000 and in Germany only 54,000.

"You can easily calculate the results of these figures. There is to-day a much bigger opportunity for automotive development in Europe than in the United States. In ten years we will begin to be nearrly full production. For us that should mean 2,000 or 3,000 cars a day.

"But," I suggested, "in that case won't you pass the peak and begin to decline? Won't you reach the stagnation point of production?"

"No, not for a long while," insisted M. Citroen with conviction, When I was in America five years ago, Henry Ford said to me, 'always make more and more cars, and cheaper and cheaper.' That is exactly the policy we have worked on from the beginning. With only one auto to every forty-three inhabitants in France, we have a long way to go."

THE HIGHEST ADVERTISEMENT

The conversation turned to the advertisement on the Eiffel Tower, of which we learn:

This was first great commercial electric sign which had ever been displayed in France, and when first it blazed forth, from top to the bottom of a famous landmark, of which every Frenchman is intensely proud, storms of protest broke loose in Paris. For weeks M. Citroen was berated for cheapening a distinguished structure—even though the occasion which he had chosen to inaugurate his great sign served to lessen the criticism appreciably.

"The upkeep of your sign there must be considerable," I hazarded.

"No, it is not at all expensive in proportion to its value," said the roi des autos. "In fact, the rental and maintenance of the Effel Tower lights cot 1,500,000 francs a year. That's the cheapest and best advertising I ever had. After all, there's nothing like it in the world."

I wanted to pin M. Citroen down to the exact details of how he managed to "sign up" the Eiffel tower; how he persuaded the authorities that such a sacred French landmark should be used for commercial purposes. His sole explanation was this:

"I first used the Eiffel Tower sign during the Decorative Arts Exposition." This one sentence perhaps tells most of the story. Surely it was far easier for M. Citroen to persuade the Paris authorities that an illuminated Eiffel Tower would be a stellar attraction of the Decorative Arts Exposition than it ever would have been for him to convince the same authorities that the signs should be inaugurated as a combined business proposition and a feature of "Paris by night."

When M. Citroen offered to transform the Eiffel Tower into the largest and most brilliant night spectacle of its kind in the world—and pay all the expenses out of his own pocket—what could the authorities say? They were extremely anxious to have the Paris exposition shine. So they allowed the far-sighted M. Citroen to add very decidedly to its lustre. After that, regardless of the protests of those who shuddered at the commercialization of the Eiffel Tower, the ice was broken, and the seven-lettered word remained, flaming above the roofs and boulevards of Paris.

INDIGENT MUSLIMS' BURIAL FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Enclosed please find cutting of a recent Funeral of a little daughter of a Malay seaman. You will note that she was buried at the expense of the Indigent Moslem Burial Fund, the Committee of which consists of Lord Lamington, Sir Muhammad Rafique, Abdul Rahman Fikry Bey, (of the Royal Egyptian Legation) Ahmad Khan Ardeshir, (of the Persian Legation) John. C. Nicholson, and Khalid Sheldrake, (the latter being elected to fill the vacancy caused through the death of that Great Muslim, the late Syed Ameer Ali,) with A.S.M. Anik, who is Honorary Treasurer and Secretary. This fund is an absolute necessity although there is a "Mission" at Working run by Khwaja Kamal-ud-Din, as these people when approached always declared that they have no funds to bury a poor Muslim. Possibly you notice that the English Press has mentioned the fact that a compass is always used by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake when interring a Muslim body. The reason is that Muslims soldiers buried at Brookwood by the Imams of the Working Mosque lie with their backs to Mecca. Possibly someone in India will take this matter up with the Indian Army Authorities as we are doing here. Until a compass has been used one cannot say, but the poor soldiess' graves are a monument to such inexcusable ignorance.—Yours, etc.

ABDULLAH DAY.
Hon: Secretary.

Western Islamic Association London October 23.

INDIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The supplement to the "Indian Trade Journal" states that during the month of August, 1928, 57 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,24 lakhs, as against 48 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,85 lakhs in the preceding month and 49 companies with Rs. 1,72 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 24 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 47 lakhs, and Bombay for 8 companies with Rs. 43 lakhs. The largest flotation in August was the Canteen Contractors' Syndicate, Karachi, Bombay, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Ten companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 26 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of August, 1928. Five companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 76 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st August, 1928, were finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 22 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of August, 1928.

BREACH OF PROMISE POETS

VERSES THAT THRILL A FIANCEE

There is little true sentiment in a lover, however prosaic he may be, who never feels inspired to paint his lady's charms in verse.

But sometimes the verses which were written for only one pair of eyes are dragged to light in the unsympathetic atmosphere of a court of law, and are read amid roars of laughter.

For instance, the following was read in a recent breach of promise case:

"Will you be my hollyhock?
Will you be my pansy?
Will you let me kiss those
Tulips just beneath your nose?"

This lover, however, was as ardent an apostle of patience as of love, for in another letter he adjured his fiancee:

"O wait, meekly wait!
Meekly wait and murmur not."

"SCOTCH FOR ME!"

Finally the young lady grew tired of waiting, and was awarded £75 for the patience she had already displayed.

Another lover, whose preference for a Scottish maiden cost him £100 and costs four years ago, wrote:

"English maids are sweet as roses,
Irish maids are fair to see;
But earth holds no lovelier maidens
Than the Scotch—so Scotch for me!"

There is rather an amusing ambiguity about the words, "Scotch for me"!

One lover, whose letters were read before a Liverpool jury, suggests an interesting picture of moonlight wooing:

"The moon they say's a wicked elf,
Both mischievous and jolly,
Who poses as the lover's friend,
And winks at all their folly.
So when she looked on you and me
'Twas but a case of Luna—see?"

FLORAL FANCIES.

In a Midland breach of promise action, "—— v. Drake," many gems of humerous verse were produced for the inspection of the Court. Among them was the following:

"In matrimony, some folks say,
There is but little luck;
But you, at least, my darling Maud,
A richer vein have struck;
For even when you're Mrs. Drake,
You'll be 'a little duck.'"

Alas! this tempting prospects was never to be realised; but the lady received £250 as compensation for her disappointment.

Here, too, is a pretty floral fancy taken from the letters of a Leeds lover, who wooed a girl called Daisy, but omitted to wed her:

"Some love the rose and some the pink,
Some are for lilies crazy;
But sweeter are than pink or rose
The tulips of my Daisy."

CUPID'S HANDICAP.

Tulips are most invaluable flowers for poetic swains, and no enterprising lover can afford to ignore them. Cupid, unhappily, does not lend himself to verse, for he only rhymes with "stupid."

Many 'a bachelor who is weary of long, lonely years spent in lodgings will approve the following sentiment addressed by a Manchester lover to his fiancee, a Miss Gould:

"I am a lucky miner.
Who has turned up wealth untold:
For I'm going to leave my 'diggings'
Now that I've secured my 'Gould.'"

But perhaps the most amusing and ambitious of these amorous verses is the following, addressed by a North-country analyst to his fiancee, who bore the rather prosaic Christian names of Anne Eliza:

"When a man on wedding's bent
His wife should be his aggrandiser;
And this will be your fate, my dear,
For you will be my Analyser."

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO GERMANY

(BY DR. OSKAR WINGEN.)

Agriculture and stock-raising are no less important to Germany than her industries and manufactures. The annual value of the industrial and agricultural output of the country is about 36,000 million reichsmarks, half of which falls to the share of agriculture. It is evident, therefore, that—from the point of view of production—the farmer is just as useful to the country as the manufacturer.

In addition to this, he is a very important purchaser of the articles turned out by the latter. The value of the industrial output of the country has been estimated at 13.000 million reichsmarks per annum, goods to the approximate value of 6,000 million reichsmarks being sold to farmers out of this total. The inference to be drawn from these figures is that the quality of the harvest is of very great importance to the condition of the markets for industrial products.

Agriculture in Germany gives employment to about 14,300,000 persons, i.e., to almost 25 per cent of the entire population. The land used for agricultural purposes in 1927 covered an area of 29 million hectares (1 hectare—2 1/2 acres), whilst an additional 13 million hectares were covered by forests and woodlands. About 32 per cent of the arable soil was used for the cultivation of wheat and rye, about 24 per cent to that of barley and oats, whilst the remaining 44 per cent was utilized for the cultivation of potatoes, turnips and other farm produce.

There are more than 2,000,000 agricultural concerns in Germany, but only 19.000 out of their number may be said to be really big undertakings, so that it is easy to see that the type of small farmer predominates.

The constant growth of the country's population and the necessity of producing as much food as possible at home have made it desirable to intensify agricultural production by the use of artificial manures, by a careful selection of high-quality seeds, and by improved methods of production. The results thus far achieved are indicated by the following figures showing the quantities of rye and wheat harvested in various years. (The figures express the number of doppel-zentners harvested per hectare).

Year.	Rye.	Wheat.
1886/90 average)	11.8	15.1
1913	19.2	24.0
1927	15.4	19.0

The fact that 1927 shows a decline as compared with 1913 is due to the loss of important agricultural provinces in consequence of the war. Experts are convinced that the yield can be still further improved, and that in normal years the country's requirements of rye can be raised at home. When, on the other hand, the harvests are bad, large quantities of cereals must be imported from abroad. In 1927/28, for instance, more than 3,000,000 tons of wheat and rye, to the value of 750,000,000 marks, had to be obtained in this way.

German agriculture, the same as German industry, is at present engaged in a process of reconstruction and readjustment. Farmers have been obliged to resort to borrowing on a large scale and must now try to work along more remunerative lines than in the past. It is obvious that the state, for reasons of self-preservation, must supply some of the credits required for this purpose. In Germany, as in all other highly industrialized countries, large numbers of the rural population are constantly attracted to towns and cities, and the future of German agriculture is largely dependent on a satisfactory solution of the problems resulting from this circumstance.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

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